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*The Earl of Chester.*







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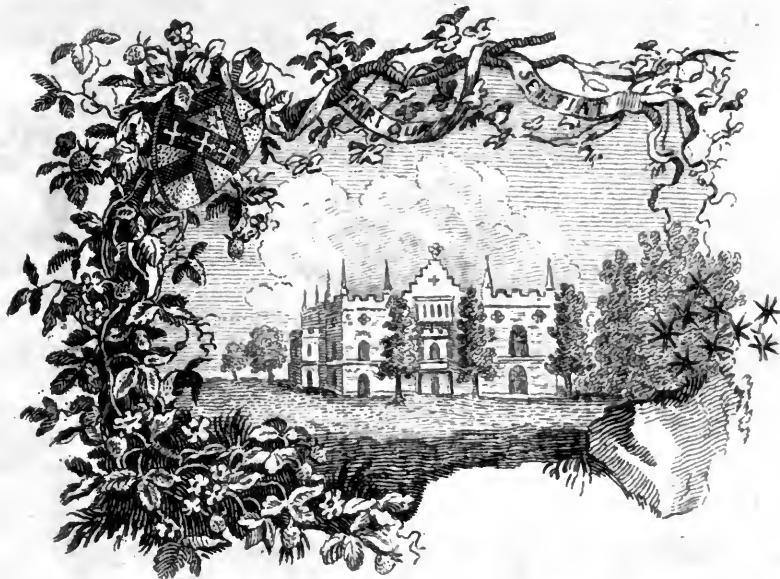
*Earl Rivers presenting his Book & Caxton his Printer  
 to Edw. 4. the Queen & Prince; from a curious M.S. in the  
 Archbishops Library at Lambeth. The Portrait of the  
 Prince (after n<sup>o</sup>. Edw. 5<sup>th</sup>) is the only one known of him, &  
 has been engraven by Vertue among the Heads of the  
 Kings. The Person in a Cap & Robe of State is proba-  
 bly Richard D. of Gloucestre, as he resembles the King,  
 and as Clarence was always too great an Enemy of  
 the Queen to be distinguished by her Brother. The  
 Book was printed in 1477, when Clarence was in Ire-  
 land, & in the beginning of the next Year he was murder'd.*

A  
CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
ROYAL  
AND  
NOBLE AUTHORS  
OF  
ENGLAND,  
With LISTS of their WORKS.

*Dove, diavolo! Messer Ludovico, avete pigliato  
tante coglionerie?*

CARD. D'ESTE, to ARIOSTO.

VOL. I.



PRINTED AT STRAWBERRY-HILL.

MDCCLVIII.

NO. 10147  
1906

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TO  
THE MOST NOBLE  
FRANCIS  
SEYMOUR CONWAY,  
EARL OF HERTFORD,  
VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP,  
BARON CONWAY and KILLULTA,  
KNIGHT  
Of the Most Noble Order of the GARTER,  
One of the LORDS of  
HIS MAJESTY'S BED-CHAMBER,  
AND  
LORD-LIEUTENANT  
Of the County of WARWICK.

*My dear Lord,*

I Should be afraid to offer you  
the following work, if it  
was not written with the utmost

A 2

impar-

## D E D I C A T I O N .

impartiality towards all persons and parties : It would be unpardonable to have a bias in a mere literary narrative. Yet some may think that I ought to be apprehensive of offering it to you from this very impartiality ; I mean, from the freedom with which I speak of your great ancestor, the Protector Somerset. But whoever suspects you of unwillingness to hear truth, is little acquainted with you-----and indeed when you need not fear what Truth can say of yourself, it would be too nice to feel for a remote progenitor ; especially

as



## DEDICATION.

as your virtues reflect back more honour to him, than his Splendor has transmitted to you. Whatever blemishes He had, he amply atoned, not only by his unhappy death, but by that beautiful humanity, which prompted him to erect a *Court of Requests* in his own house to hear the suits, the complaints of the Poor.

If there were no other evident propriety, my Lord, in *my* presenting *you* with any thing that I should wish were valuable, the Poor would bear testimony

## DEDICATION.

mony that an encomium on the Protector's benevolence can be no where so properly addressed as to the Heir of his Goodness.

*I am, my LORD,*

*your LORDSHIP'S*

*most affectionate*

*humble Servant,*

**HORACE WALPOLE.**

# Advertisement.

**T**HE Compiler of the following List flatters himself that He offers to the Public a present of some curiosity, though perhaps of no great value. This singular Catalogue contains an account of no fewer than ten English Princes, and of above fourscore Peers, who at different periods, have thrown their mite into the treasury of Litterature. The number much exceeds what is generally known----- perhaps the obscurity of some will not at first sight make a favourable impression on the mind of the Reader, nor incline him to think that it was worth while to preserve the names of Authors, whose works have not seemed worth preserving. But when it is observed that it has been impossible to recover even the titles of many pieces written by so masterly a genius as Lord Somers, it may not be too favorable a judgment to presume that other able authors have met as  
unmerited

unmerited a fate. As Lord Somers's pieces were anonymous, we no longer know what to ascribe to Him; and one cannot help making an inference a little severe; that the World is apt to esteem works more from the reputation of the Author, than from their intrinsic merit. Another cause that has drawn oblivion over some of our Catalogue, was the unfortunate age in which they appeared, when Learning was but in it's dawn, when our language was barbarous. How brightly would Earl Rivers have shined, had He flourished in the polished æra of Queen Anne! How would the thoughts of Bolinbroke twinkle, had He written during the wars of York and Lancaster!

Be this as it may; yet are there such great names to be found in this Catalogue, as will excuse erecting a peculiar class for them: Bacon, Clarendon, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the second Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Herbert, Lord Dorset, and others are sufficient Founders of a new Order. Some years ago nothing was more common than such divisions of Writers. How many German, Dutch, and other heralds, have marshalled authors in this manner! Balthazar Bonifacius made a collection  
of

of such as had been in love with statues\*: Ravi-  
 sius Textor, of such as have died laughing†:  
 Vossius, of chronologers: Bartholinus, of phy-  
 sicians who have been poets. There are catalogues  
 of modern Greek poets; of illustrious bastards;  
 of translators; of Frenchmen who have studied  
 Hebrew‡; of all the authors bred at Oxford,  
 by Antony Wood; and of all British writers in  
 general by Bale, Pitts, and Bishop Tanner.  
 But if this collection, fortified with such grave  
 authorities, should still be reckoned trifling by  
 the generality; it cannot, I would hope, but be  
 acceptable to the noble families descended from  
 these authors. Considering what trash is thought  
 worthy to be hoarded by Genealogists, the follow-  
 ing List may not be a despicable addition to those  
 repositories. Of one use it certainly may be; to  
 assist future editors in publishing the works of any  
 of these illustrious Personages.

\* Gen. Dict. vol. 10. p. 360.

† Theatr. Hist. lib. 2. chap. 87.

‡ In a book called, Gallia Orientalis.

*In compiling this Catalogue, I have not inserted persons as authors of whom there is nothing extant but letters or speeches. Such pieces show no intention in the Writers to have been authors, and would swell this treatise to an immense magnitude. Bishop Tanner has erected many Kings and Queens into authors on these and still slenderer pretensions, in which He surpasses even his bountiful predecessor Bale. According to the former even Queen Eleanor was an author for letters which She is said to have written; and Edward the Third for his writs and precepts to Sheriffs. But this is ridiculous.*

*I have chosen to begin no higher than the Conquest, though the venerable name of Alfred did tempt me to add so great an ornament to my work: But as I should then not have known on what æra to fix; and being terrified at finding I must have to do with another Alfred King of Northumberland, with Arviragus, Canute; nay, with that Virago Boadicia, and King Bladud, a magician, who discovered the Bath-waters and  
the*

*the art of flying* ||, to all whom the Bishop very gravely allots their niches, I contented myself with a later period, whose commencement however, as the Reader will find, is uncertain enough to satisfy any admirer of historic paradoxes and fables.

One liberty I have taken, which is calling up by Writ, if I may say so, some eldest Sons of Peers, who never attained the title; as the Earl of Surrey, and the Lord Rochfort, &c. In ranging the whole series, I have generally gone by the years of their deaths, except where they long out-lived their significance, or the period in which they chiefly shone.

I will not detain the Reader any longer from what little entertainment he may find in the work

|| It seems he had a mind to pass for a God: Inviting his people to the Capital to see a proof of his divinity, after a few evolutions in the air, his wings failed him, and he tumbled upon the Temple of Apollo and broke his neck; which Leland mentions as a judgment; allowing an impossibility, in order to get at a miracle, vol. 1. p. 11.

*itself, but to make an apology for freedoms I have taken of two sorts; the one, with some historic names, whose descendents still exist. There are families mentioned in this work, whose first honours were the wages of servility; their latter, the rewards or ornaments of the most amiable virtues. It were an affront to the latter, to suppose that one is not at liberty to treat the former as they deserved. No man who is conscious of the one, can be solicitous about the other. Another sort of Licence I have allowed myself is in scrutinizing some favorite characters; yet I never mean to offer my opinion but with submission to better judgments, which I choose to say here, rather than repeat it tiresomely on every occasion. This freedom of discussion on the dead of any rank, or however consecrated by the authority of great names, or even by the esteem of ages, every man ought to be at liberty to exercise. The greatest Men certainly may be mistaken; so may even the judgment of ages, which often takes opinions upon trust. No authority, under Divine, is too great to be called in question; and however venerable Monarchy may be in a state, no man ever wished to see the government of Letters under any form but that of a Republic. As a Citizen of that*

*Common-*



*Common-wealth I propose my sentiments for the revision of any decree, of any honorary sentence, as I think fit: My Fellow-citizens, equally free, will vote according to their opinions.*

*Thus much with regard to great names: As to any other notions which may clash with those commonly received or better established, let it be understood that I propose my own with the same deference and diffidence, and by no means expecting they should be adopted, unless they are found agreeable to good Sense: Still less intending to wrangle for them, if they are contested. This work was calculated to amuse: If it offends any man, or is taken too seriously, the Author will be concerned; but It will never make him so serious as to defend it.*

*P. S. As several Peers may be omitted, who have a right to appear in this list, the Author would be greatly obliged for any hint of them, and they shall be inserted in their proper place, if this Catalogue should ever be thought to deserve*

*serve another edition. For errors in facts, that may be, and most probably are in a first attempt towards a work of this kind, He hopes they will be excused; and will be glad to have them pointed out that they may be corrected.*

ROYAL AND PARLIAM.



BY J. W. D.

THE

THE  
ROYAL AUTHORS  
OF  
ENGLAND.



# ROYAL AUTHORS.

## RICHARD THE FIRST.

**T**HOUGH Henry the First obtained the fair appellation of Beauclerc, or the Learned, yet has no author, I think, ascribed any \* composition to Him. Considering the state of literature in that age, one may conjecture what was the erudition of a Prince, to whom the Monks [the Doctors of his time!] imparted a title so confined to

*\* Bishop Tanner in his Bibliotheca Britannica, has ranked Henry among his authors; but I cannot so lightly call him one, as the Bishop does after Leland, on the latter having discovered in St. Austin's church at Dover a book composed from laws or decrees elucidated and enacted by that King, vide p. 95. nor is it sufficient that Bishop Bale says he wrote epistles to Anselm.*

their own brotherhood. One is more surprized to be obliged to attribute the first place in this catalogue to his fierce great-grandson, Cœur-de-Lion! It is asserted, that towards the end of his Father's reign, which his rebel temper disturbed, he lived much in the courts of the Princes of Provence, learned their language, and practiced their poetry, then called *The gay Science*, and the standard of politeness of that age. The English, who had a turn to numbers, are particularly said to have cultivated that dialect, finding their own tongue too stubborn and inflexible.

Mr. Rymer, in his short view of Tragedy, is earnest to assert the pretensions of this Monarch as a Poet, against Roger Hoveden the Monk, who, he supposes, was angry at the King's patronizing the Provençal bards, reckoned of the party of the Albigenſes, then warring on the Pope and France. Hoveden ſays poſitively, that Richard, to raiſe himſelf a name, bought and begged verſes and flattering rhymes, and drew over fingers and jeſters from France, to chant panegyrics on  
him

him about the streets, and it was every where said, That the World contained nothing like him. † Whether this account is not more agreeable to the character of that ambitious restless Monarch, whose vagrant passion for fame let him, in a reign of ten years, reside but eight months in his own kingdom, than Mr. Rymer's, who would metamorphose him into the soft lute-loving Hero of poesy, and at the same time ascribes to him connections with a faction at variance with the King of France, his ally against his Father, we leave to the reader to determine. Finding him in the lists, we were not at liberty to erase his name. A summary of this disquisition may be seen in the general Dictionary, vol. 2. p. 293.

## EDWARD THE SECOND.

**B**ISHOP Tanner says †, that in the Herald's-office is extant in manuscript a Latin poem written by this unhappy Prince, while a prisoner, the title of which is

† *Not to mention how much nearer to the time the Monk lived than Mr. Rymer.*

† p. 253.

B 2

“ Lamen-

“Lamentatio gloriosi Regis Edwardi de Kar-  
narvan, quam edidit tempore suæ incarcerationis.”

As this King never showed any symptoms of affection to literature, as one never heard of his having the least turn to Poetry, I should believe that this melody of a dying Monarch is about as authentic, as that of the old poetic warbler the Swan, and no better founded than the title of *Gloriosi*. His Majesty scarcely bestowed this epithet on himself in his affliction; and whoever conferred it, probably made him a present of the verses too. If they are genuine, it is extraordinary that so great a curiosity should never have been published. However, upon this authority, he was not to be omitted.

## HENRY THE EIGHTH.

AS all the Successors of this Prince owe their unchangeable title of DEFENDER OF THE FAITH to his piety and learning, we do not presume to question his pretensions to a  
place



place in this catalogue. Otherwise, a little scepticism on his Majesty's talents for such a performance, mean as it is, might make us question whether He did not write the defence of the sacraments against Luther, as || one of his Successors is supposed to have written the *ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ*; that is, with the pen of some § court-prelate. It happened unfortunately, that the champion of the church neither convinced his antagonist nor himself: Luther died a heretic; his Majesty would have been one, if he had not erected himself into the head of that very church, which he had received so glorious a compliment for opposing. But by a singular felicity in the wording of the title, it suited Henry equally well, when he burned papists or protestants; it suited each of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; it fitted the martyr Charles, and the profligate Charles; the Romish James, and the Calvinist William;

|| *Charles the First.*

§ *Saunders and Bellarmine ascribed it to Bishop Fisher, others to Sir Thomas More.*

Vide Ld. Herbert's Life of HEN. VIII. p. 420.

and

## 6 ROYAL AUTHORS.

and at last seemed peculiarly adapted to the weak head of high-church Anne.

The work I have mentioned was printed in quarto by Richard Pinson, with this title,

“ Assertio septem sacramentorum adversus  
“ Martyn Luther, edita ab invictissimo Angliæ  
“ & Franciæ rege & de Hyberniâ ejus nominis  
“ octavo.” It ends, “ apud inclytam urbem  
“ Londinum, in ædibus Pinsonianis, Anno.  
“ M.DXXI. quarto idus julii. Cum privilegio à  
“ rege indulto. Editio prima \*.”

Luther not only treated this piece of royal theology in a very cavalier manner, but [which seems to have given the most offence] ascribed it to others. The King in the year 1525 replied in a second piece intituled,

“ Litterarum, quibus invictissimus Princeps  
“ Henry VIII. &c. respondit ad quandam episto-  
“ lam Martini Lutheri ad se missam, & ipsius

\* *Ames's typogr. antiq. p. 122.*

“ Lutheranæ

“Lutheranæ quoque epistolæ exemplum †.”

It is remarkable that the Emperor's arms were affixed to the title page.

In the *Sylloge Epistolarum* at the end of Hearne's edition of T. Livius's history of Henry the Fifth, is a wretched controversial letter written by this King to the Bishop of Durham, on auricular confession, in which he professes *not* being apt to consult learned men for his writings ‡.

Critics have ways of discovering the genuineness of a book by comparing it with other works of the same author: We have || little

† *Ames p. 130, and Strype's memorials, vol. i. p. 59.*

‡ *p. 103.*

|| *Strype, upon the authority of Beutherus, ascribes to King Henry a book on the tyranny and usurpation of the Bishop of Rome; but I am of opinion with Lord Herbert, that it was a mistake for one written by Fox Bishop of Hereford, which was translated by Lord Stafford, and of which an account will be given hereafter.*

Strype's Memorials, vol. i. p. 149-

of

of his Majesty's composition to help us to judge whether the tracts against Luther be really his, but his love-letters to Anne Boleyn: The style of *them* has certainly no analogy to his polemic divinity. Strype § gives an account of a book which the King wrote and sent to Rome during the proceedings on his first divorce, in which he had set down the reasons for dissolving his marriage, and the scruples of his conscience; but I cannot find that it exists or was ever printed: It was probably nothing more than a memorial, as many pieces in Bishop Tanner's list were only State-papers. What may be properly reckoned his works, [for it is absurd to call instructions and proclamations so] are the following\*, though not existing as I can find;

“ An introduction to Grammar.

“ A book of prayers.

“ Preface by the King to his primer.”

§ p. 92, 93.

\* p. 393.

Besides

Besides many of his speeches and letters, and the following, mentioned too by Holland † ;

“ De potestate regiâ contra Papam.

“ De Christiani Hominis institutione, lib. 1.

“ De instituendâ pube, lib. 1.

“ Sententiam de Mantuano concilio, lib. 1.

“ De justo in Scotos bello.”

And some ‡ most eloquent epistles to the Dukes of Saxony, to Erasmus, and other

† *Heroologia*, p. 5.

‡ *A specimen of his Majesty's eloquence may be seen in his last speech to parliament, the chief flower of which is couched in these words, “ I hear daily that you of the Clergy preach one against another without charity or discretion ; some be too stiff in their old mumpsimus, others be too busy and curious in their new sumpsimus.”*

Ld. Herbert's Life of HEN. VIII. p. 598.

famous men ||. But in that age, when the severity of criticism did not lay such restraint on the invention of authors as it does at present, it was common for them to multiply titles of treatises at the expence of their accuracy. It is notorious how Bale splits the performances of his authors into distinct books. Holland seems to have been as little exact. Historians tell us, that Henry, during the life of Prince Arthur, was designed by his Father for Archbishop of Canterbury. How far his education was carried with that view, I know not: The Catholics have reason to lament that that destination did not take place: A man, whose passions made him overturn a church, was likely to have carried it's interests high, if his own had coincided with them.

|| One of these I take to have been the following;  
 “ An epistle of Henry the Eighth, supreme Head  
 “ of the church of England, to the Emperour, to  
 “ all Christen Princes, and to all those who truly  
 “ and syncerely professe Christe's religion.” 12mo,  
 black letter, Lond. in œdibus T. Bertheleti Impr.  
 Reg. 1538.

Vide Harl. Catal. vol. 1. 136. and Ames p. 171.

If the pieces above-mentioned ever existed, it would be curious to see what rules for the education of youth, or for the institution of a christian, were laid down by a man, who confounded every idea of government and religion; who burned martyrs of opposite sects at the same stake; bastardized his own children, and then entailed his crown on them; and who seems to have provided for nothing but a succession of civil wars by the unwarrantable disposition he made of his dominions! §.

## QUEEN CATHERINE PARR,

**W**HOSE beauty raised her to a throne, and whose merit deserved a better fate than to be linked to two men, one of whom was near putting her to death for her attach-

§ Besides his literary talents, he was well skilled in music, could sing his part, and used to compose services for his own chapel. Vide English Worthies, p. 12. A service composed by this King is still performed in some cathedrals.

ment to a religion which he himself had introduced; and the latter of whom is suspected of removing her to promote his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth. The King indeed was so bounteous as to leave her a legacy of about 4000*l.* besides her jointure! Each of his children, even after his death, showed her the greatest respect, as is evident from their letters to Her, still extant. She was not only learned, but a patroness of learning, interceding for and saving the University of Cambridge, when an act had passed to throw all colleges, &c. into the King's disposal\*.

She wrote,

“Queen Catherine Parr's lamentation of  
“a Sinner, bewailing the ignorance of her  
“blind life.”

This was a contrite meditation on the years she had passed in popery, in fasts and pilgrimages; and being found among her papers after her death, was published with a preface

\* *Vide Ballard's Memoirs of celebrated Ladies,*  
p. 88.



by Secretary Cecil, [afterwards Lord Burleigh]  
Lond. 8vo. 1548, and 1563 †.

In her life-time she published many psalms, prayers and pious discourses, of which this was the title,

“ Prayers or meditations, wherein the mynd  
“ is stirred patiently to suffre all afflictions here,  
“ to set at nought the vaine prosperitee of this  
“ worlde, and always to long for the ever-  
“ aftyngge felicittee. Collected out of holy  
“ workes, by the most vertuous and gracious  
“ Princeſſe Katherine Queene of Englande,  
“ France and Irelande. Printed by John Way-  
“ land, 12mo. 1545 ‡.”

To this was sometimes prefixed a set of fifteen psalms, which she composed in imitation of David's: The titles of them may be seen in Strype ||. To them were subjoined, “ The

† *Bale de script. Britann.* p. 106.

‡ *Ames* p. 211.

|| *Vol. 2.* p. 131.

“ XXI. psalm, another of thanksgiving, and  
 “ two prayers, for the King, and for men to  
 “ say entring into battail.”

“ A godly exposition, after the manner of a  
 “ contemplation, upon the LI. psalm, which  
 “ Hierom of Ferrary made at the latter end  
 “ of his days. Translated by the Queen, with  
 “ other meditations, and a prayer §.”

“ A pious prayer in short ejaculations \*.”

“ A Latin epistle to the Lady Mary, entreat-  
 “ ing her to let the translation of Erasmus’s  
 “ paraphrase on the New Testament, [which  
 “ her Majesty had procured] be published in  
 “ her Highness’s name †.”

Several of her letters are extant, *viz.*

“ To King Henry, then on an expedition  
 “ against France †.”

§ *ib.* 132.

\* *ib.* in *append.* p. 82.

† *Ballard* p. 91.

‡ *Strype*, vol. 2. H.

“To the University of Cambridge,” on the occasion above-mentioned. It is a piece of artful duty to the King || .

“A letter to the Lady Wriothesly, on the death of her only Son.” From the orthography of this letter appears the ancient manner of pronouncing the name *Wriothesly*, which her Majesty writes *Wresely* § .

“To the College of Stoke, that Edward Waldgrave may have a lease of their Manour of Chipley in Suffolk \*.”

“To her husband, the Lord Admiral †.”

“Two letters to ditto †.”

|| *ib.* K.

§ *ib.* L.

\* *In the library of C. C. C. Cambridge.*

† *In Hearne's Sylloge epist. p. 209.*

‡ *In the collection of State-papers, published by Heynes.*

“Another

“ Another curious one to ditto, before their  
“ marriage was owned ||.”

Voffius, in his *Treatise de Philologiâ* §, a-  
scribes by mistake to Katherine of Arragon the  
lamentations of a sinner, and the meditations  
on the psalms.

## EDWARD THE SIXTH.

**M**ANY authors have preserved accounts  
of this Prince's writings. Cardan talks  
much of his parts and learning: His own *Diary*  
gave the still better hopes of his proving a good  
King, as in so green an age He seemed resolved  
to be acquainted with his subjects and his  
kingdom. Holland affirms \* that he not only  
wrote notes from the lectures or sermons he  
heard, but composed a most elegant comedy,

|| *Ballard* p. 94, from the *Asbmolean Collection*.

§ p. 36.

\* p. 27.

the title of which was, "The Whore of Babylon." Precious as such a relique would be in the eyes of zealots or antiquarians, I cannot much lament that it is perished, or never existed.-----What an education for a great Prince, to be taught to scribe controversial ribaldry! As elegant as it is said to have been, I question whether it surpassed the other buffooneries, which engrossed the theaters of Europe in that and the preceding century: All the subjects were religious; all the conduct, farcical. Bishop Bale, whom I have mentioned, composed above twenty of these ridiculous interludes.

King Edward wrote besides,

"The sum of a conference with the Lord Admiral," written with his own hand, and extant among the Ashmolean manuscripts †.

"A method for the proceedings in the Council." In his own hand, in the Cotton-library ‡.

† *Tanner* p. 253.

‡ *ib.*

“ King Edward the Sixth’s own arguments  
“ against supremacy. Printed 1682.”

He drew himself the rough draught of a sumptuary law, which is preserved by Strype; and an account of a progress he made, which he sent to one of his particular favorites, called Barnaby Fitzpatrick, then in France ||. The same Author has given some specimens of his Latin Epistles and Orations, and an account of two books written by him; the first before He was twelve years of age, called

“ L’encontre les abus du monde;” a tract of thirty-seven leaves in French, against the abuses of popery: It is dedicated to the Protector his Uncle, is corrected by his French tutor, and attested by him to be of the King’s own composition. The other preserved in the library of Trinity College Cambridge, is

“ A Translation into French of several passages of Scripture §.”

|| *Vol. 2. p. 319.*

§ *ib. p. 436.*

In Tanner may be seen a list of what letters of this King are extant ¶.

## QUEEN MARY.

A FEW devout pieces of her composition are preserved. At the desire of queen Catherine Parr she began to translate Erasmus's paraphrase on St. John, *but being cast into sickness, partly by overmuch study in this work, after she had made some progress therein, She left the doing of the rest to Dr. Mallet her Chaplain\**. This was in the reign of her Brother. The good Queen dowager was at the expence of procuring a translation and edition of Erasmus's paraphrase upon the four Gospels and the Acts, for the helping of the ignorant multitude towards more knowledge of the holy scriptures: And probably had an eye to the conversion of the Princess Mary.-----Sufficient reason for

¶ p. 253.

\* *Strype, vol. 2. p. 28.*

† Her to relinquish it. She would not so easily have been *cast into sickness*, had she been employed on the legends of St. Teresa, or St. Catherine of Siena.

Strype has preserved three prayers or meditations of hers; the first, "Against the assaults of vice;" at the end of which she wrote these words, "Good Francis [meaning probably her chaplain Dr. Francis Mallet] pray that I may have grace to obtain the petitions contained in this prayer before written: Your assured loving mistress during my life, MARIE." The second, "A meditation touching adversity," made by her in the year 1549: At the end are these words, "Good cousin Capel, I pray you, as often as you be disposed to read this former writing, to remember me, and to pray for me, your loving friend, MARIE." Who this cousin Capel was, does not appear, but probably Sir Henry Capel, or his wife Anne,

† *Soon after her accession, a proclamation was issued for calling in, and suppressing this very book.*

Vide Fox's Acts and Monum. p. 1450, 1451.

daughter



daughter of George Manners Lord Roos, whose wife Anne was daughter of the Duchess of Exeter, Sister of Edward the Fourth. The third, "A prayer to be read at the hour of death," is doubtful whether of her composition †.

Erasmus says ||, that she "scripsit benè Latinas epistolas." Whatever her Latin letters were, her French ones are miserable. Strype has printed one from the Cotton library in answer to a haughty mandate from her husband, when he had a mind to marry the Lady Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy, against the Queen's and Princess's inclination, in which He bids the former examine her conscience, whether her repugnance does not proceed from obstinacy; and insolently tells her that if any parliament went contrary to this request of his, He should lay the fault on her. The mortified Queen in a most abject manner and wretched style, submitting entirely to his will, professes to be more bounden to him than any other wife to a husband, notwithstanding his ill-usuage of her, "dout, says

† Strype, *vol.* 3. *p.* 468.

*lib.* 19. *ep.* 31.

“ she, jáy commencée desja d’en taster trop á  
 “ mon grand regret ;” and mentions some Fryars  
 whom he had sent to make her conformable,  
 but who proposed to her “ questions si obscures,  
 “ que mon simple entendement ne les pourroit  
 “ comprendre §.”

In Foxe’s acts and monuments are printed

Eight of her letters to King Edward and  
 the Lords of the Council, on her non-con-  
 formity, and on the imprisonment of her chap-  
 lain Dr. Mallet.

In the Sylloge Epistolarum are several more  
 of her letters, extremely curious; one of  
 her delicacy in never having written but to  
 three men; one of affection for her Sister;  
 one after the death of Anne Boleyn; and one  
 very remarkable of Cromwell to her.

In Heynes’s state-papers are two in Spanish  
 to the Emperor Charles the Fifth.

§ *ib. vol. 3. p. 318. and append. 190.*

In the Bodleian library is a curious Missal, which, by a passage in her own hand at the beginning of the psalms, seems to have been a present to one of her Ladies.

Bishop Tanner is so absurd as to ascribe to her, "A history of her own life and death, and an account of martyrs in her reign §."

## QUEEN ELIZABETH.

IN the early part of her life, when her situation was precarious, and adversity her lot or her prospect; in the days, when, as \* Camden says, King Edward was wont to call her *his sweet sister Temperance*, this great Princess applied much to literature, and under the celebrated Roger Ascham made great progress in several languages. Her ready responses in Latin to the compliments of the university of Cam-

§ p. 510.

\* In the preface to his history.

bridge,

bridge, many years after she had ceased to have learned leisure, are well known; and her ingenious evasion of a captious theologic question is still more and deservedly applauded;

“CHRIST was the word that spake it;

“He took the bread and brake it;

“And what that word did make it,

“That I believe and take it †.”

This is the list of her writings;

“A comment on Plato.

“Two of the Orations of Isocrates, translated into Latin.

“A play of Euripides, likewise translated into Latin.

† *She excelled even in things of a much more trifling nature: There cannot be a sillier species of poetry than rebus's; yet of that kind there are few better than the following which Queen Elizabeth made on Mr. Noel;*

“The word of denial and letter of fifty,

“Is that Gentleman's name that will never be thrifty.”

Collins in Gainsborough.

“A translation

“ A translation of Boethius de consolatione †.

“ A translation of the meditations of the  
“ Queen of Navarre.” The latter work was  
printed at London in 1548 ||.

“ One of her Orations at Cambridge” is  
preserved in the King’s library §.

“ Another at Oxford \*.

“ Another, on a second visit to that Uni-  
“ versity †.

“ A translation of a dialogue out of Xeno-  
“ phon in Greek, between Hiero, a king, yet  
“ some tyme a private person, and Simonides a

† *Vide Ballard’s memoirs, p. 233.*

|| *Vide Strype, vol. 2. p. 146. and Ames.*

§ *Casley’s Catal. p. 199. and Hollingshed’s  
Chron. p. 1206.*

\* *Wood’s Athenæ, vol. 1. p. 289. This Ora-  
tion was to express her satisfaction at her entertain-  
ment: On the same occasion She answered a Greek  
Oration in Greek. Her Orations are printed too  
in Peck’s desid. Cur. vol. 2.*

† *ib. p. 306.*

“poet, as touching the life of the prince and  
 “private man.” This was first printed in the  
 year 1743, in N<sup>o</sup> II. of Miscellaneous Corres-  
 pondence. A specimen of her hand-writing  
 was engraved with it: She sometimes took the  
 pains to write exceedingly fair.

“Her speech to her last Parliament †.

“A prayer, composed by Her ||.

“Another for the use of her fleet in the great  
 “expedition in 1596 §.”

In the King's library is a volume of prayers  
 in French, Italian and Spanish, written with  
 her own hand. Hentznerus mentions such an  
 one only in French, written on vellum, and  
 dedicated to her Father in these words; “A  
 “treshaut & trespuissant & redoubté Prince  
 “Henry VIII. de ce nom, Roy d'Angleterre,  
 “de France & d'Irlande, defendeur de la foy\*.”

† *In Lord Somers's Coll. of Tracts, published  
 by Cogan, vol. 4. p. 130.*

|| *In Ant. Bacon's papers, vol. 2. p. 18,*

§ *ibid.*

\* *Engl. edit. p. 30.*

Camden says, that She either read or wrote something every day ; that She translated “ Sal-  
 “ luf de bello Jugurthino ;” and as late as the  
 year 1598, turned into English the greater part  
 of “ Horace de arte poeticâ,” and a little trea-  
 tise of “ Plutarch de curiositate †.”

“ A godly meditation of the Soule, concern-  
 “ ing a love towards Christ our Lorde, trans-  
 “ lated out of French into English by the right  
 “ highe and most vertuous Princessie, Elizabeth  
 “ Queen of England.” Black letter, printed by

† It appears by a letter from the Earl of Essex  
 to Sir Francis Bacon, that her Majesty was not  
 quite indifferent to fame even as an author. Sir  
 Francis being in disgrace with her on having opposed  
 three subsidies in the last parliament, and the Earl,  
 as he constantly did, endeavouring to recommend  
 him again to favour, artfully told the Queen that  
 his suit was not so much for the good of Bacon, as for  
 her own honour, that those excellent translations of  
 hers might be known to them who could best judge of  
 them. Here we see this great Woman with all her  
 weaknesses about her, and in the hands of a man  
 who knew how to humour them.

Ant. Bacon's papers, vol. I. p. 121.

H. Denham †. This is only a various edition of the meditations of the Queen of Navarre.

In the Sylloge Epistolarum are several of her Latin letters, one in Italian, and one in English to the Queen Dowager, sending her a prose translation from a French poem, which She calls “The mirrour, or glasse of the sinfull soule.” This letter is followed by her preface to the same book, and that by a prayer composed by her || .

“A curious letter to Lord Burleigh,” in Strype’s annals § .

“Another of humour, to divert him from retiring from business \*.”

“A very genteel letter written by her when Princess to King Edward, on his desiring her picture †.”

† *Vide Harl. Catal. vol. 1. p. 115.*

|| *p. 161.*

§ *vol. 3. p. 166.*

\* *Vol. 4. p. 77. It is re-printed in the life of Burleigh in the Biographia.*

† *Printed in Strype’s Memorials, vol. 2. p. 234.*



“ Six letters to different persons.” Printed in Peck’s *desid. Curiosa* †.

But She did not only shine in prose; the Author || of a very scarce book, entituled, “ The Art of English poesie,” says, “ but last in recital and first in degree is the Queen, our Sovereign Lady, whose learned, delicate, noble Muse, easily surmounteth all the rest that have written before her time or since, for sense, sweetness or subtilty, be it in ode, elegy, epigram, or any other kind of poem, wherein it shall please her Majesty to employ her pen, even by as much odds, as her own excellent estate and degree exceedeth all the rest of her most humble vassals.” In that collection is one little poem of hers, as there is another in Hentznerus §. A greater instance of genius, and that too in Latin, was her extempore reply to an insolent prohibition delivered

† *vol. I. and 2.*

|| *Puttenham; printed at London, 1589, 4<sup>o</sup>.*

§ *Engl. edit. p. 66.*

to her from Philip the Second by his Embafador in this tetrastick ;

“ Te VETO ne pergas bello defendere Belgas :

“ Quæ Dracus eripuit, nunc restituantur oportet :

“ Quas Pater evertit, jubeo te condere cellas :

“ Religio Papæ fac restitatur ad unguem.”

She instantly answered with as much spirit as  
She used to return his invasions\*,

“ Ad Græcas, bone Rex, fient mandata Calendas.”

An instance of the same spirit, and a proof that her compositions even in the learned tongues were her own, is that rapid piece of eloquence with which She interrupted an insolent Embafador from Poland. “ Having ended her Oration, She, † Lion-like rising,” saith Speed, “ daunted the malapert Orator no less with

\* Ballard, p. 227.

† This draught has been lately worked up into a noble picture ;

“ A lion-port, an awe-commanding face,

“ Attemper'd sweet to Virgin grace.”

Gray's Odes.

“ her

“ her stately port and majestic departure, than  
 “ with the tartness of her princely checks ; and  
 “ turning to the train of her attendants, said,  
 “ *God’s death ! my Lords, I have been forced this*  
 “ *day to scoure up my old Latin that hath long lain*  
 “ *rusting †.*” Another time being asked if She  
 preferred the learning of Buchanan, or of Walter  
 Haddon ? She replied, “ Buchananum om-  
 “ nibus antepono, Haddonum nemini post-  
 “ pono || .”

It is known that scarce a Church in London  
 but had an epitaph on this illustrious Woman,  
 of which many are still extant ; but § Camden  
 has preserved one which he calls doleful, but  
 with which, as a most perfect example of the  
 Bathos, I shall conclude this article :

“ The Queen was brought by water to White-  
 hall ;

“ At every stroake the oars did tears let fall :

† *Vide Speed and Ballard.*

|| *G. S. Worthies of England, p. 77.*

§ *Remains, p. 388.*

“ More clung about the barge ; fish under water

“ Wept out their eyes of pearl, and swome blind  
after.

“ I think the Barge-men might with easier thighs

“ Have rowed her thither in her people’s eyes.

“ For how so-ere, thus much my thoughts have  
scan’d,

“ Sh’ad come by water, had She come by land.”

## JAMES THE FIRST.

**I**F there are doubts on the genuineness of the works of those two champions of the Church, Henry the Eighth, and Charles the First; if some Critics have discovered that the latter Royal Author stole a prayer from the Arcadia; and if the very existence of King Richard’s sonnets is questioned; yet there is not the least suspicion that the folio under the respectable name of James the First is not of his own composition.

Roger Ascham may have corrected or assisted periods of his illustrious pupil; but nobody can  
imagine

imagine that Buchanan dictated a word of the “*Dæmonologia*,” or of the polite treatise, intitled, “*A counterblast to Tobacco*.” Quotations, puns, scripture, witticisms, superstition, oaths, vanity, prerogative and pedantry, the ingredients of all his sacred Majesty’s performances, were the pure produce of his own capacity, and deserving all the incense offered to such immense erudition by the Divines of his age, and the Flatterers of his court. One remark I cannot avoid making: The King’s Speech is always supposed by Parliament to be the Speech of the Minister: How cruel would it have been on King James’s Ministers, if that interpretation had prevailed in his reign!

Besides his Majesty’s prose-works printed in folio, we have a small collection of his poetry, under this title, “*His Majesty’s poetical Exercises at vacant hours*. Edinb.” In the preface he condescends to make an excuse for their incorrectness, as having been written in his youth, and from his having no time to revise them afterwards, so that “when his ingyne and age could, his affaires and fascherie would

“not permit him to correct them, scarce but  
 “at stolen moments He having the leisure to  
 “bless upon any paper:” However he bribes  
 the Reader’s approbation, by promising if these  
 are well received, to present him with his Apo-  
 calyps and Psalms. This little tract contains,  
 “The Furies, and the Lepanto.” His Majes-  
 ty wrote other poetical pieces, particularly  
 “An Encomium on Sir Philip Sidney.”

## CHARLES THE FIRST.

THE works of this Prince are collected  
 and published together in a volume, in-  
 titled, “Reliquiæ sacræ Carolinæ, or the  
 “works of that great Monarch and glorious  
 “Martyr King Charles the First, both civil  
 “and sacred.” Printed by Sam. Brown at the  
 Hague; without date. This collection, be-  
 sides the famous *Εικων Βασιλικη*, contains feve-  
 ral of his speeches, letters, and messages for  
 peace; his answer to a declaration of the Com-  
 mons; the papers which passed between his  
 Majesty and Mr. Henderson at Newcastle,  
 concerning

concerning the alteration of Church-government; the papers on the same subject exchanged between the King and the Ministers at Newport; and the prayers which he used in his sufferings, and delivered immediately before his death to Bishop Juxon.

I shall not enter into the controversy whether the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ was composed by King Charles or not; a full account of that dispute may be found in the † general Dictionary. For the rest of the papers mentioned above, there is no doubt but the greater part were of his own inditing. His style was peculiar and the same: It was formed between a certain portion of sense, adversity, dignity, and perhaps a little insincerity. He had studied the points disputed between the Protestants, Papists, and Sectaries; and the troubles of his reign dipped him so deep in those discussions, that between leisure and necessity he may well be believed to have thrown together the chief papers included in this volume; to which may be added, that his Ene-

† vol. 3. p. 359.

mies did not often indulge him in the assistance of many or able Clergymen of his own.

Besides these pieces we have “His Majesty’s reasons against the pretended jurisdiction of the High-Court of Justice, which He intended to deliver in writing on Monday, Jan. 22d. 1648. Faithfully transcribed out of the original Copy under the King’s own hand †.”

“A Letter to the Marquis of Newcastle || .”

Several of his Letters manuscript are extant in private hands.

His Majesty likewise translated § “Bishop Saunderson’s lectures de juramenti promissorii obligatione,” which he desired Bishop Juxon, Dr. Hammond, and Mr. Thomas Herbert to compare with the Original. This translation was printed in 8vo. at London, 1655.

A man who studies cases of Conscience so intimately, is probably an honest man; but at

† *General Dictionary*, vol. 9. p. 62.

|| *Vide Somers’s tracts*, vol. 4. p. 168.

§ *Peck’s desid. Curios.* vol. 2. lib. 8. p. 1.



least he studies them in hopes of finding that he need not be so very honest, as he thought. Oliver Cromwell, who was not quite so scrupulous, knew, that casuistry is never wanted for the observance of an oath; it may to the breach of it: Had he trusted the King, his Majesty would probably not have contented himself with Dr. Saunderfon, but would have sought some Casuist who teaches, That Faith is not to be kept with Rebels.

## JAMES THE SECOND.

**T**HE only genius of the Line of STUART, CHARLES THE SECOND, was no Author; unless we allow him to have composed the two simple papers found in his strong-box after his death: But they are universally supposed to have been given to him as a compendious excuse for his embracing doctrines, which he was too idle to examine, too thoughtless to remember, and too sensible to have believed on reflection. His Brother James wrote  
 “Memoirs

“Memoirs of his own Life and Campaigns to  
“the Restoration:” The original in English  
is preserved in the Scotch College at Paris;  
but the King himself in 1696, to oblige the  
Cardinal de Bouillon, made an extract of it  
in two books in French, chiefly with a view  
to what related to Marshal Turenne. This  
piece is printed at the end of “Ramsay’s  
“Life of that Hero.”

ROYAL AUTHORS

JAMES THE SECOND

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF  
JAMES THE SECOND  
BY  
JAMES OBERLIN  
ESQ;  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.  
IN TWO VOLUMES.  
LONDON:  
Printed by J. B. ROSS, in Pall-mall.  
1760.





# NOBLE AUTHORS.

SIR *JOHN OLDCASTLE*,  
LORD COBHAM.

**T**HE abolition of taste and literature were not the slightest abuses proceeding from Popery; the revival of Letters was one of the principal services effected by the Reformation. The Romish Clergy feared that if men read, they would think:-----It is no less true, that the moment they thought, they wrote. The first Author, as well as the first Martyr among our Nobility, was Sir John Oldcastle, called the good Lord Cobham: A man whose virtues made him a reformer, whose valour a martyr, whose martyrdom an enthusiast. He

was in great esteem with Henry the Fifth, and had served him with great zeal, at a time when the Church was lighting it's holy fires for Lollards, or the disciples of Wicliff. Henry at first with sense and goodness resisted insinuations against the Lord Cobham, whom he tried to save by gentle exhortations: But as the Peer was firm, it naturally made the Prince weak, and he delivered the Hero over to the Inquisitors. Lord Cobham was imprisoned but escaped. The Clergy however with great zeal for the royal person informed the King then lying at Eltham, that 20,000 Lollards were assembled at St. Giles's for the destruction of him and his brothers. The brave young Monarch immediately headed a troop, and arriving at ten at night at the sign of the Axe without Bishopsgate, took the man of the house and seven others prisoners, which closed his first campaign. Fourscore more were seized about St. Giles's, and some of them being induced [as Rapin guesses] to confess a design of murdering the royal family, and make the Lord Cobham Protector, the King no longer doubted of the conspiracy, but ordered about half of them to be executed, and issued a proclamation

clamation for apprehending Cobham, who was all this time concealed in Wales. The King, who was Lollard enough himself to cast a rapacious eye on the revenues of the Clergy, was diverted by a free gift, and by a persuasion to undertake the conquest of France, to which kingdom they assured him he had undoubted right: When He thought he had any to the crown of England, the other followed of course. In such reciprocal intercourse of acts of amity, heretics were naturally abandoned to their persecutors. The conquest of France soon followed, and the surprizal of Lord Cobham, after a very valiant resistance, in which he was wounded. Being examined before the Duke of Bedford, He would have expatiated on his faith, but the Chief Justice moved "That they should not suffer him to spend the time so vainly in molesting of the nobles of the realm." Not being indulged to speak on what he was accused, and naturally provoked by the ingratitude and weakness of Henry, the stout Lord avowed allegiance to king Richard; his sentence and execution soon followed. He died intreating Sir Thomas Erpingham,

ingham, that if he saw him rise from death to life the third day, He would procure that his Sect might be in peace and quiet †.

He wrote,

“ Twelve conclusions, addressed to the Parliament of England.

“ The complaints of the Countryman ‡.

“ His confession and abjuration ;” but this piece is believed to be, and certainly was a forgery.

JOHN TIPTOFT,

EARL of WORCESTER.

**I**N those rude ages when valour and ignorance were the attributes of nobility, when metaphysical sophistries and jingling rhymes in barbarous Latin were the highest endow-

† Stowe, p. 356.

‡ Tanner, p. 561.



ments and prerogatives of the Clergy; and when \* “ it was enough for noblemen’s sons “ to wind their horn, and carry their hawke “ fair, and leave study and learning to the “ children of mean people;” it is no wonder that our old peers produced no larger nor more elegant compositions than the inscription on the sword of the brave Earl of Shrewsbury,

“ Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos †.”

It is surprizing that the turbulent times of Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth, should have given to the learned world so accomplished a Lord as the Earl of Worcester. He early tasted of the Muses fountain, dispensed in more copious streams over Europe by the discovery of Printing in 1440. Pope Nicholas the Fifth patronized the new Art; and the

\* *A Nobleman’s speech to Rich. Pace, in the reign of Henry the Eighth.*

*Biographia*, vol. 2. p. 1236.

† *Others give it, “ Sum Talboti pro vincere inimico meo.”*

*Camden’s Remains.*

torrent of learned men that was poured upon Italy by the taking of Constantinople in 1453, by Mahomet the Second, revived the Arts and the purity of the almost-forgotten Tongues. The celebrated Æneas Sylvius, then on the throne of Rome by the name of Pius the Second, encouraged Learning by his munificence and example. One of his brightest imitators and cotemporaries was John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, who was born at Everton in Cambridgeshire, and educated at † Baliol College in Oxford; though Antony Wood, a sedulous embalmer of far less illustrious authors, makes no mention of him. He was Son of the Lord Tibetot, or Tiptoft and Powys, and was created a Viscount and Earl of Worcester by King Henry the Sixth, and appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. By King Edward the Fourth he was made Knight of the Garter, and constituted Justice of North-Wales for life. Dugdale, who is more sparing of titles to him than our other Writers, says he was soon after made Constable of the Tower for life, and twice Treasurer of the King's Ex-

† *Leland de Script. Brit. vol. 2. p. 475.*

chequer: But || other Historians say he was Lord High Constable, and twice Lord Treasurer, the first time, according to Lud. Carbo, at twenty-five years old; and again Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Clarence. But whatever dispute there may be about his titles in the State, there is no doubt but He was eminently at the head of Litterature, and so masterly an Orator, that He drew tears from the eyes of the before-mentioned Pope Pius by an Oration which he pronounced before him when he visited Rome through a curiosity of seeing the Vatican library, after he had resided at Padua and Venice, and made great purchases of books §: This was on his return from a \* pilgrimage to Jerusalem; which holy expedition is attributed by a † modern Writer to the suspense

|| Ames. *British Librarian*. Bale, &c.

§ He is said to have given MSS. to the value of 500 marks to the University of Oxford.

Tanner's *Biblioth. Brit.* p. 715.

\* He had before this distinguished himself by clearing the Seas from Pirates. Vide Leland.

† G. S. *Worthies of England*, p. 88.

of his Lordship's mind between gratitude to King Henry and loyalty to King Edward----- But he seems not to have been much embarrassed with the former, considering how greatly He had profited of King Edward's favour. It is certain that the rapid Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick did not ascribe much gratitude to the Earl of Worcester, and that the Earl did not confide much in any merit of that sort, for absconding during the short restoration of Henry, and being taken concealed in a tree in Weybridge-Forest in Huntingdonshire, he was brought to London, accused of † cruelty in his administration of Ireland, particularly towards

† *Leland owns that he had exerted himself too severely against some Yorkists, which drew down the vengeance of that party on him, p. 479. In Sir Richard Cox's History of Ireland it is said, "That the Earl of Worcester was sent over in 1467, and held a Parliament at Drogheda, in which the Earls of Desmond and Kildare were attainted, on an accusation of having assisted the King's Enemies in that country; but that the Irish affirm it was in revenge for Desmond's undervaluing his Majesty's match with Elizabeth Gray, and that as soon as Desmond, the great Earl, was beheaded, Kildare was pardoned and left Deputy by Tiptoft, who returned to England."* Pages 169, 170, 171.

two infant Sons of the Earl of Desmond, and condemned and beheaded at the Tower 1470. Hall and Hollingshead speak of his tyranny as not quite equivocal, though more favorable writers ascribe his imputed crimes to the malice of his enemies. Indeed it was an unwonted strain of tenderness in a Man so little scrupulous of blood as Warwick, to put to death so great a Peer, for some inhumanity to the children of an Irish Lord ; nor does one conceive why He sought for so remote a crime----- He was not often so delicate. Tiptoft seems to have been punished by Warwick for leaving Henry for Edward, when Warwick had thought fit to quit Edward for Henry.

This Earl of Worcester, || “ which,” as Caxton his printer, who was much enamoured of him, says, “ in his tyme flowred in vertue  
 “ and cunnyng, and to whom he knew none  
 “ lyke emonge the Lordes of the temporalitie  
 “ in science and moral vertue,” translated

|| *Ames on Printing in his account of Caxton,*  
*p. 26. and seq.*

“Cicero de amicitia,” and “Two Declarations made by Publius Cornelius Scipio, and Gayus Flamyneus, rivals for the love of Lucrece,” which he dedicated to Edward the Fourth, and wrote some other orations and epistles; and englished “Cæsar’s Commentaries,” as touching British affairs; which version was published without name of Printer, place or date, but was supposed to be printed by John Rastell, who lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

In the sixth of Edward the Fourth, he drew up “Orders for the placing of the Nobility in all proceedings §.” And, “Orders and Statutes for Jufts and Triumphs\*.” In the Ashmolean Collection † are the following, “Ordinances, Statutes and Rules, made by John Tiptoft Erle of Worcester and Constable of England, by the King’s Commandment at Windfore ‡, to be observed in all

§ *MS. Cotton Tiber. E. viii. 35.*

\* *ibid. 40.*

† *MS. 763.*

‡ *29 Maii. 6th Edward the Fourth.*

“manner

“manner of Justes of Peirs within the Realm  
 “of England, &c.” He is also said to have  
 written “A Petition against the || Lollards;”  
 and “An Oration to the Citizens of Padua §.”

In the manuscripts belonging to the Cathedral of Lincoln is a volume of some twenty epistles, of which four are written by our Earl, and the rest addressed to Him\*.

“O good blessed Lord God!” saith Caxton,  
 “what grete losse was it of that noble, vertuous,  
 “and well-disposed Lord! &c. and what wor-  
 “ship had he at Rome in the presence of our  
 “holy Fader the Pope! And so in all other  
 “places unto his deth; at which deth every  
 “man that was there might lern to dye, and  
 “take his deth pacientlye. † The axe then did  
 “at one blow cut off more learning than was  
 “left in the heads of all the surviving No-  
 “bility.”

|| Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* iv. 162.

§ Tanner, p. 716.

\* Tanner, p. 717.

† G. S. *ubi supra.*



## ANTONY WIDVILLE,

### EARL RIVERS.

**T**HOUGH Caxton knew “none like  
 “to the Erle of Worcester,” and though  
 the Author last quoted thinks that all learning  
 in the Nobility perished with Tiptoft, yet there  
 flourished at the same period a noble Gentle-  
 man, by no means inferior to him in learning  
 and politeness, in birth his equal, by alliance  
 his superior, greater in feats of arms, and in  
 pilgrimages more abundant: This was Antony  
 Widville Earl Rivers, Lord Scales and New-  
 fells, Lord of the Isle of Wight, “defenseur  
 “and directeur of the causes Apostolique for  
 “our holy Fader the Pope in this royaume of  
 “Englond, and Uncle and Governour to my  
 “Lord Prince of Wales †.”

† *Caxton in Ames's Catal.* p. 14.



He was Son of Sir Richard Widville by Jaqueline of Luxemburgh Duchefs-dowager of Bedford, and brother of the fair Lady Gray, who captivated that Monarch of Pleasure Edward the Fourth. When about seventeen years of age He was taken by force from Sandwich with his Father, and carried to Calais by some of the opposite faction. The credit of his Sister, the countenance and example of his Prince, the boisterousness of the times, nothing softened, nothing roughened the mind of this amiable Lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious Brother-in-law, without his weaknesses; as brave as the Heroes of either Rose, without their savageness; studious in the intervals of business, and devout after the manner of those whimsical times, when men challenged others whom they never saw, and went bare-foot to visit shrines in countries of which they had scarce a map. In short, Lord Antony was, || as Sir Thomas More says, “Vir, haud  
 “ facile discernas, manuve aut consilio promp-  
 “ tior.”

|| *In vitâ Rich. III.*

He

§ He distinguished himself both as a Warrior and a Statesman: The Lancastrians making an insurrection in Northumberland, he attended the King into those parts, and was a chief Commander at the siege of Alnwick-Castle; soon after which he was elected into the Order of the Garter. In the tenth of the same reign He defeated the Duke of Clarence and Warwick in a skirmish near Southampton, and prevented their seizing a great Ship called the Trinity belonging to that Earl. He attended the King into Holland on the change of the Scene, returned with him, and had a great share in his victories, and was constituted Governor of Calais, and Captain-general of all the King's forces by sea and land. He had before been sent Embassador to negotiate a marriage between the King's Sister and the Duke of Burgundy; and in the same Character concluded a treaty between King Edward and the Duke of Bretagne. On Prince Edward being created Prince of Wales, He was appointed his Governor,

§ *Vide Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 231.*

and

and had a grant of the Office of Chief Butler of England; and was even on the point of attaining the high honour of espousing the Scottish Princess, Sister of King James the Third; the Bishop of Rochester, Lord privy-seal, and Sir Edward Widville, being dispatched into Scotland to perfect that marriage.

† A remarkable event of this Earl's life was a personal victory. He gained in a tournament over Antony Count de la Roche, called the Bastard of Burgundy, natural Son of Duke Philip the Good. This illustrious encounter was performed in a solemn and most magnificent Tilt held for that purpose in Smithfield: Our Earl was the Challenger; and from the date of the year and the affinity of the person challenged, this ceremony was probably in honour of the afore-mentioned marriage of the Lady Margaret the King's Sister, with Charles the Hardy, last Duke of Burgundy. Nothing could be better adapted to the humour of the age, and to the union of that Hero and Virago,

† *Dugdale ubi supra, and Biogr. Brit. p. 1231.*

than

than a single combat between two of their near relations. In the *Biographia Britannica* is a long account extracted from a curious manuscript of this tournament, for which letters of safe conduct were granted by the King, as appears from Rymer's *Fædera*; the title of which are, "Pro Bastardo Burgundiæ super punctis armorum perficiendis." At these Justs the Earl of Worcester (before-mentioned) presided as Lord High Constable, and attested the Queen's giving *The Flower of Souvenance* to the Lord Scales, as a charge to undertake the enterprize, and his delivery of it to Chester-Herald, that he might carry it over to be touched by the Bastard, in token of his accepting the challenge. This prize was a collar of gold with the rich flower of Souvenance enamelled, and was fastened above the Earl's knee by some of the Queen's Ladies on the Wednesday after the Feast of the Resurrection. The Bastard, attended by four-hundred Lords, Knights, Squires and Heralds, landed at Gravesend; and at Blackwall He was met by the Lord High Constable with seven barges, and a galley full of attendance, richly covered with

with cloth of gold and arras. The King proceeded to London; in Fleet-street the Champions solemnly met in his presence; and the palaces of the Bishops of Salisbury and Ely were appointed to lodge these brave Sons of holy church; as St. Paul's Cathedral was for holding a chapter for the solution of certain doubts upon the articles of combat. The timber and workmanship of the lists cost above 200 marks. The pavilions, trappings, &c. were sumptuous in proportion. Yet, however weighty the expence, the Queen could not but think it well bestowed, when She had the satisfaction of beholding her Brother victorious in so sturdy an encounter; the spike in the front of the Lord Scales's horse having run into the nostril of the Bastard's horse, so that He reared an end and threw his rider to the ground. The generous conqueror disdained the advantage, and would have renewed the combat, but the Bastard refused to fight any more on horse-back. The next day they fought on foot, when Widville again prevailing, and the sport waxing warm, the King gave the signal to part them.

Earl Rivers had his share of his Sister's afflictions as well as of her triumphs ; but making a right use of adversity, and understanding that there was to be a jubilee and pardon at St. James's in Spain in 1473, He sailed from Southampton, and for sometime was "full  
 "vertuously occupied in goyng of pilgrimadis  
 "to St. James in Galice, to Rome, and to  
 "Seint Nicholas de Bar in Puyte, and other  
 "diverse holy places. Also He procured and  
 "got of our holy Fader the Pope a greet and  
 "large indulgence and grace unto the chapel of  
 "our Lady of the Piewe by St. Stephen's at  
 "Westmenstre \*."

The dismal catastrophe of this accomplished Lord, in the forty-first year of his age, is well known :

"-----Rivers, Vaughan and Gray †,  
 "E'er this lie shorter by the heads at Pomfret."

The  
 \* Ames, p. 14.

† *Queen Elizabeth Gray is deservedly pitied for losing her two Sons, but the royalty of their birth has so engrossed the attention of Historians, that they*

The works of this gallant and learned person were ;

I. " The dictes and sayinges of the Philosophers ; translated out of Latyn into Frenshe by a worshipful man called Messire Jehan de Teonville, Provost of Paris ;" and from thence rendered into English by our Lord Rivers, who sailing to the Spanish Jubilee, " and lackyng syght of all londes, the wynde being good and the weder fayr, thenne for a recreation and passyng of tyme, had delyte and axed to rede some good historye. A worshipfull gentylman called Lowys de Bretaylles," lent him the above-mentioned treatise, which when he had " heided and looked upon, as he

*they never reckon into the number of her misfortunes, the murder of this her second Son Sir Richard Gray. It is as remarkable how slightly the death of our Earl Rivers is always mentioned, though a Man invested with such high offices of trust and dignity ; and how much we dwell on the execution of the Lord Chamberlain Hastings, a man in every light his inferior. In truth the generality draw their ideas of English story from the tragic rather than the historic authors.*



“ had tyme and space, he gaaf thereto a veray  
 “ affection; and in special by cause of the  
 “ holsom and fwete saynges of the Paynems,  
 “ which is a glorious fair myrrour to all good  
 “ Christen people to behold and underfonde.”  
 And afterwards being appointed Governor to  
 the Prince, He undertook this translation for  
 the use and instruction of his royal pupil. The  
 book is supposed to be the second ever printed  
 in England by † Caxton; at least the first  
 which he printed at Westminster, being dated  
 November 18, 1477. A fair Manuscript of  
 this translation, with an illumination repre-  
 senting the Earl introducing Caxton to Ed-  
 ward the Fourth, his Queen and the Prince,  
 is preserved in the Archbishop’s library at  
 Lambeth.

The most remarkable circumstance attend-  
 ing this book is the galantry of the Earl, who  
 omitted to translate part of it, because it con-  
 tained sarcasms of Socrates against the fair Sex:  
 And it is no less remarkable that his Printer  
 ventured to translate the satire, and add it to

† *Ames*, p. 9.



his Lordship's performance; yet with an apology for his presumption ||.

II. "The moral proverbs of Christian of Pyse;" another translation §. The Authoress Christina was daughter of Thomas of Pifa, otherwise called of Boulogne, whither her Father removed; and though She stiled herself a Woman Ytalien, yet She wrote in French, and flourished about the year 1400. In this translation the Earl discovered new talents, turning the work into a poem of two hundred and three lines, the greatest part of which He contrived to make conclude with the Letter *E*: An instance at once of his Lordship's application, and of the bad taste of an age, which had witticisms and whims to struggle with as well as ignorance. It concludes with two stanzas of seven lines each, beginning thus;

"The grete vertus of our Elders notable

"Ofte to remembre is thing profitable;

|| *Ames, and the British librarian.*

§ *Ames, p. 12.*

"An

“ An happy hous is, where dwelleth Prudence,  
 “ For where She is, raifon is in prefence, &c.

EXPLICIT.

“ Of thefe fayynges Criftyne was the auctureffe,  
 “ Which in makyn had fuch intelligence,  
 “ That thereof She was mireur and maiftrefle;  
 “ Her werkes testifie the experience;  
 “ In Frensh languaige was written this fentence;  
 “ And thus englifhed doth hit reherfe  
 “ Antoin Widevylle therle Ryvers.”

Caxton inspired by his Patron's muse, concludes the work thus;

“ Go thou lital quayer and recommaund me  
 “ Unto the good grace of my fpecial Lorde  
 “ Therle Ryveris, for I have emprinted the  
 “ At his commandement, following evry worde  
 “ His cotype, as his fecretarie can recorde;  
 “ At Westmefre, of Feverer the xx day,  
 “ And of kyng Edward the xvii yere vraye.

“ Emprinted by C A X T O N

“ In Feverer the colde Seafon.”

III. The book named "Cordial, or Memo-  
 "rare novissima;" \* a third translation from  
 the French; the original author not named:  
 Begun to be printed by Caxton "the morn  
 "after the purification of our blissid Lady in  
 "the yere 1478, which was the daye of Seint  
 "Blase, bishop and martir; and finished on the  
 "even of thannunciation of our said blessid  
 "Lady in the xix yere of Kyng Edward the  
 "Fourth, 1480." By which it seems that  
 Caxton was above two years in printing this  
 book. It does not appear that he published any  
 other work in that period; yet he was generally  
 more expeditious; but the new Art did not, or  
 could not multiply it's productions, as it does  
 now in it's maturity.

These are all the remains of this illustrious  
 Lord, though, as Caxton says, "notwith-  
 "standing the greet labours and charges he  
 "had in the service of the Kyng and of my  
 "said Lord Prince, which hath be to him no

\* *Ames, p. 13.*

“ little thought and bifiness, yet over that,  
 “ tenrich his vertuous disposition, he put him  
 “ in devoyr at all tymes, when he might have  
 “ a leyser, which was but starte mete, to transf-  
 “ late diverse bookes out of Frensh into English.”  
 He then mentions those I have recited, and  
 adds,

IV. “ Over that hath made divers balade  
 “ ayenst the seven dedely synnes †.”

It is observable with what timidity and low-  
 liness young Learning ventured to unfold her  
 recent pinions, how little She dared to raise  
 herself above the ground. We have seen that  
 Earl Tiptoft and Earl Rivers, the restorers and  
 patrons of science in this country, contented  
 themselves with translating the works of others;  
 the latter condescending even to translate a trans-  
 lation. But we must remember how scarce  
 books were; how few of the Classic standards  
 were known, and how much less understood.  
 Whoever considers the account which Caxton  
 gives of his meeting “ with the lytyl book in

† *Ames*, p. 14.

“ Frenshe,

“Frenshe, translated out of Latyn by that  
 “noble Poete and grete Clerke Virgyle,” will  
 not wonder that Invention did not exert itself.  
 Whatever was translated, was new and a real  
 present to the age. Invention operates only  
 where there is no pattern, or where all patterns  
 are exhausted. He, who in the dawn of science  
 made a version of Chriffina of Pifa, in it's  
 vigorous maturity would translate Montef-  
 quiou ----- and, I trust, not in metre!

I have dwelled the longer on the articles of  
 these two Lords, as they are very slightly known,  
 and as I think their country in a great measure  
 indebted to them for the restoration of Learning.  
 The countenance, the example of men in their  
 situation must have operated more strongly than  
 the attempts of an hundred Professors, Bene-  
 dictines, and Commentators. The similitude  
 of their studies was terminated by too fatal a  
 resemblance in their catastrophe!

## N I C H O L A S

## L O R D V A U X

SEEMS to have been a great ornament to the reign of Henry the Seventh, and to the court of Henry the Eighth in it's more joyous days, before Queens, Ministers, Peers, and Martyrs, embued so many scaffolds with their blood. William Vaux his Father had forfeited his fortunes in the cause of Henry the Sixth: They were restored to the Son with the honour of Knight-hood on his fighting stoutly at the battle of Stoke against the Earl of Lincoln, on the side of Henry the Seventh. In the seventeenth of that reign, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, the brave young Vaux appeared in a gown of purple velvet, adorned with pieces of gold so thick and massive, that exclusive of the silk and furs, it was valued at a thousand pounds: About his neck he wore a collar

collar of SS. weighing eight hundred pounds in nobles. In those days it not only required great bodily strength to support the weight of their cumbersome armour; their very luxury of apparel for the drawing-room would oppress a system of modern muscles! In the first of Henry the Eighth, Vaux was made lieutenant of the castle of Guisnes in Picardy; and in the fifth of that reign was at the siege of Therouenne. In the tenth year He was one of the Embassadors for confirming the peace between Henry and the French King; and soon after in commission for preparing the famous interview between those Monarchs near Guisnes. These martial and festival talents were the direct road to Henry's heart, who in his fifteenth year created Sir Nicholas a Baron at the palace of Bridewell: But he lived not long to enjoy the splendor of this favour. Departing this life in 1523; he founded chantries for the souls of his ancestors, portioned his three daughters with five hundred pounds a-piece for their marriages, and to his Sons Thomas and William bequeathed all his wearing gere, except cloth

of gold, cloth of silver, and tiffue\*. A battle, a pageant, an embassy, a superstitious will, compose the history of most of the great men of that age: But our Peer did not stop there: He had been bred at Oxford, and had a happy genius for poetry, of which some samples are extant in "The Paradise of dainty devices †." An author ‡, who wrote nearer to those times, says, "that his Lordship's fancy lay chiefly in "the facility of his metre, and the aptness of "his descriptions, such as he takes upon him "to make; namely in sundry of his songs, "wherein He sheweth the counterfeit-action "very lively and pleasantly." In Antony Wood || may be seen the titles of some of his sonnets, and the same author says that there goes a doleful ditty also under his name, beginning thus, "I loath that I did love, &c." which was thought by some to be made upon his death-bed.

\* *Wood, vol. 1. p. 19. Dugdale, vol. 2. p. 304. Tanner, p. 731.*

† *Published by Rich. Edwards. Vide Wood, vol. 1. p. 152.*

‡ *Art of English poesy.*

|| *vol. 1. p. 19.*



JOHN BOURCHIER,  
LORD BERNERS,

GRANDSON and heir of a Lord of the same name, who was descended from Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, and had been Knight of the Garter and Constable of Windsor-Castle under Edward the Fourth \*. Our Lord John was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of the Duke of York, second Son of Edward the Fourth, and was first known by quelling an insurrection in Cornwall and Devonshire under the conduct of Michael Joseph a blacksmith in 1495 †, which recommended him to the favour of Henry the Seventh. He was Captain of the Pioneers at the siege of Therouenne under Henry the Eighth, by whom He was made Chancellor of

\* *Blomfield's Hist. of Norf. vol. 3. p. 100.*

† *Ant. Wood, vol. 1. p. 34.*

the Exchequer for life, Lieutenant of Calais and the marches, † appointed to conduct the Lady Mary, the King's Sister, into France on her marriage with Louis the Twelfth, and with whom [Hen. viii.] he had the rare felicity of continuing in favour eighteen years. He died in 1532, leaving his gown of damask-tawney furred with jennets to his natural Son Humphrey Bourchier; and certain legacies to two other illegitimate Sons, having had only two Daughters by his Wife Catherine, Daughter of John Duke of Norfolk; from one of which Ladies is descended the present Lady Barones Berners, whose right to that title, which had long lain in obscurity, was clearly made out and recovered by the late Peter Leneve Esq; Norroy.

Lord Berners, by the command of King Henry, ‖ translated "Froissart's Chronicle," which was printed in 1525, by Richard Pinson, the fifth on the list of English Printers, and Scholar of Caxton.

† *Dugd. Baron. vol. 2. p. 133.*

‖ *Ames in Pinson, p. 125.*

Others of his works were a whimsical medley of translations from French, Italian and Spanish novels, which seem to have been the mode then, as they were afterwards in the reign of Charles the Second,

*When ev'ry flow'ry courtier wrote romance.*

These were, “The life of Sir Arthur, an  
“Armorican Knight §; The famous exploits  
“of Sir Hugh of Bourdeaux\* ; Marcus Au-  
“relius † ; and The castle of Love ‡.” He

§ Lord Oxford had one of these, with this title,  
“The History of the most noble and valyaunt  
“Knight, Arthur of Lytell Brytaine, translated  
“out of Frenche by John Bourgcher, Knyght,  
“Lord Barners.” Black letter.

Vide Harleian Catal. vol. 3. p. 32.

\* At the desire of the Earl of Huntingdon ; it  
passed through three editions. Tanner, p. 116.

† Ames, p. 169. This was undertaken at the  
desire of his Nephew Sir Francis Bryan. Tann. ib.

‡ Dedicated to the Lady of Sir Nicholas Carew,  
at whose desire he translated it from the Spanish.

Tanner, ib.

composed

composed also a book “ of the duties of the inhabitants of Calais ;” and a comedy, intituled, “ *Ite in Vineam* ||,” which is mentioned in none of our catalogues of English plays : Anthony Wood says it was usually acted at Calais after Vespers ¶.

Lord Berners died at Calais 1532, aged 63.

## *GEORGE BOLEYN,* **VISCOUNT ROCHFORD,**

**T**HE unfortunate Brother of Anne Boleyn; raised by her greatness, involved in her fall, and more cruelly in her disgrace. He was accused of too intimate familiarity with his Sister, by a most infamous woman his wife, who continued a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the three succeeding Queens, till her ad-

|| *Bale, cent. 9. p. 706.*

¶ *vol. 1. p. 33.*

ministring

ministring\* to the pleasures of the last of them, Catherine Howard, brought that sentence on her, which her malice or jealousy had drawn on her Lord and her Sister-in-law. The weightiest proof against them was his having been seen to whisper the Queen one morning as She was in bed †. But that could make incest, where

\* *Honest Stowe has preserved a conversation between Anne of Cleves and this Lady Rochford, in which the arch simplicity of the former, and the petulant curiosity of the latter are very remarkable. The Lady Eleanor Rutland, the Lady Katherine Edgcumbe, and Lady Rochford, were sitting to know whether her Majesty was breeding: The Queen fairly owned, "That the King when they went to bed, took her by the hand, kissed her and bid her, Good-night, Sweet-heart; and in the morning, kissed her, and bid her, Farewell, Darling; And is not this enough? Quoth her Majesty."* Stowe's Annals, p. 578.

† *The poor Queen had so little idea of guilt, or of what She was accused, that on her first commitment to the tower, She exclaimed tenderly, "Oh! where is my sweet Brother?" The Lieutenant willing to spare her a new shock, replied, without telling her that the Lord Rochford was committed too, "That he left him at York-place."* Strype, vol. 1. p. 280. *The Author of English*

where a jealous or fickle tyrant could make laws at his will ! Little is recorded of this nobleman, but two or three embassies to France, his being made Governor of Dover and the cinque Ports, and his subscribing the famous declaration to Clement the Seventh. Like Earl Rivers, He rose by the exaltation of his Sister ; like him, was innocently sacrificed on her account ; and like him showed that the lustre of his situation did not make him neglect to add accomplishments of his own.

Antony Wood says he was much adored at court, especially by the female sex, for his admirable discourse and symmetry of body ; which one may well believe ; the King and the Lady Rochford would scarce have suspected the Queen of incest, unless her Brother had had uncommon allurements in his person.

*Worthies, tells a Story which I have found no where else ; That on Jane Seymour's first coming to court, Queen Anne snatched at a jewel pendent about this Jane's neck, and hurt her own hand with the violence She used.-----She was struck with finding it the King's picture. Page 848.*

Wood ascribes to him

Several poems, songs and sonnets, with other things of the like nature.

Bale calls them “*Rythmos elegantissimos,*” lib. 1. But none of his works are come down to us, unless any of the anonymous pieces, published along with the Earl of Surrey’s poems, be of his composition.

## JOHN LORD LUMLEY,

SON of Richard Lord Lumley\*, was the seventh Baron of that family, and an eminent warrior in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Being about the age of twenty-one in the fifth of that King, He carried a considerable force to the Earl of Surrey at York, and was a principal commander at Flodden-field, where He distinguished himself with great

\* *Vide Dugdale and Collins’s Peerages.*



bravery. He was present at most of the interviews between his master and foreign Monarchs, which so much delighted that Prince and his Historians; and again served against the Scots in the fifteenth of that King. He was one of the Barons who signed the memorable letter to Clement the Seventh, threatening him with the loss of his supremacy in England, unless He proceeded to dispatch the King's divorce: But notwithstanding this, we find him deeply engaged in the rebellion, which our old Writers call *The pilgrimage of grace*. The Duke of Norfolk, general of the Royalists, offered them a free pardon; Lord Lumley was commissioned to treat on the part of the revolters, and with great dexterity extricated himself and his followers. Yet soon after He lost his only Son George, who being taken in another insurrection with the Lord Darcy, was beheaded. Of the Father we find no more mention, but that in the year 1550, He translated "Erasmus's Institution of a Christian Prince," which is preserved in manuscript in the King's library †.

† *Vide Casley's Catalogue, p. 262.*



## HENRY PARKER, LORD MORLEY

WAS Son of Sir William Parker\*, by Alice Sister of Lovel Lord Morley, by which title this Henry was summoned to parliament the twenty-first of Henry the Eighth. Except being a pretty voluminous author, we find nothing remarkable of him, but that he too signed the before-mentioned letter to Pope Clement; and having a quarrel for precedence with the Lord Dacre of Gillesland, had his pretensions confirmed by parliament. † Antony Wood says, he was living an ancient man and in esteem among the nobility in the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth; and in the catalogue of King Charles's collection ‡, a

\* *Dugdale, vol. 2. p. 307.*

† *vol. 1. p. 53.*

‡ *p. 3.*

portrait is mentioned of a Lord Parker, who probably was the same person.

He wrote

“A declaration of the xciv. psalm,” printed by T. Berthelet, 1539 ||.

“The lives of Sectaries.”

Several tragedies and comedies, whose very titles are lost §.

And according to Bale and Baker\*, certain rhimes.

Besides these pieces, there are in the † King's library the following manuscripts translated by him, styling himself, Henry Parker Knt. Lord Morley.

“Seneca's xviii. and xcii. Epistles.

“Erasmus's praise to the Virgin Mary;” dedicated to the Princess Mary.

|| *Ames*, p. 171.

§ *Theatr. records*, p. 5.

\* *Vide Men of note under Henry the Eighth.*

† *Vide Casley's catalogue.*

“St.

“ St. Athanasius’s prologue to the Psalter.

“ Thomas Aquinas of the angelical salu-  
“ tation.

“ Anselme, of the stature, form and life  
“ of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour.

“ The Ecclesiastes of Solomon, with a long  
“ paraphrase.

“ Translation of the Somnium Scipionis.

“ The History of Paulus Jovius.

“ History of the Pope’s ill treatment of the  
“ Emperor Frederick, translated from the Latin  
“ of Massuetius Salernitanus †.

“ Plutarch’s life of Theseus ;” dedicated to  
Henry the Eighth.

“ Plutarch’s lives of Scipio and Hannibal.

“ Plutarch’s life of Paulus Æmilius || .

† Tanner, p. 573.

|| MS. in the Bodl. library, Vide Tann. *ib.*

“ John de Turre crematâ, his exposition of  
“ the xxxiv. Pfalm.”

And there is in the same collection a book,  
intituled “ Expositio in Pfalterium,” in which  
is written, “ Henricus Parker, eques, Baro  
“ Morley, hunc codicem dono dedit Dominæ  
“ Mariæ, regis Henrici VIII. filiæ.”

In an old catalogue of a sale of books I  
found this article ;

“ Lyff of the good Kyng Agefilaus, wretten  
“ by the famous Clerke Plutarche in the Greke  
“ Tounge, and traunslated out of the Greke  
“ into Latyn by Antony Tudartyn, and drawen  
“ cut off Latyn into Englishe by me Henry  
“ Lord Morley, and dedycated unto the right  
“ honorable Baron the Lorde Cromwell, Lord  
“ privy-seal ; with a comparison adjoyned of  
“ the life and actions of our late famous  
“ King Henrie the Eighth, M S. wrote in his  
“ Lordship’s own hand-writing, as appears by  
“ letter to the Lord Zouch, President of the  
“ Queene’s counsaill in the marches of Wales,  
“ wrote

“ wrote by William Henrick, one of the  
 “ clerkes of that court in 1602. Price ten  
 “ shillings and six-pence.”

But the most remarkable of his compositions  
 was the Epitaph which he composed for him-  
 self, in which he professes such extreme friend-  
 ship to Henry Earl of Arundel, that He re-  
 commends himself to that Lord's family to be  
 buried by Him §.

## HENRY HOWARD, EARL of SURREY.

WE now emerge from the twilight of  
 learning to an almost classic author,  
 that ornament of a boisterous, yet not unpolish-  
 ed court, the Earl of Surrey, celebrated by Dray-  
 ton, Dryden, Fenton and Pope, illustrated  
 by his own Muse, and lamented for his un-

§ *Vide Peck's desid. Curios. vol. 1. lib. 4. p. 50.*

happy and unmerited death: "A Man," \* as Sir Walter Raleigh says, "no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes."

He was Son and Grandson of two Lord Treasurers, Dukes of Norfolk, and seemed to have a promise of fortune as illustrious, by being the friend, and at length the Brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, Henry's natural Son---- But the cement of that union proved the bane of her Brother! He shone in all the accomplishments of that martial age; his Name is renowned in it's tournaments and in his Father's battles: In an expedition of his own he was unfortunate, being defeated endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne; a disgrace he soon repaired, though He never recovered the King's favour, in whose eyes a moment could cancel an age of services!

The unweildy King growing distempered and froward, and apprehensive for the tranquility of his Boy-successor, easily conceived or admitted jealousies infused into him by the Earl

\* *In the Preface to his History.*

of Hertford and the Protestant party, though † one of the last acts of his fickle life was to found a Convent! Rapin says, he apprehended if the Popish party should prevail, that his marriage with Catherine of Arragon would be declared good, and by consequence his Son Edward bastardized.-----A most inaccurate conclusion! It would have affected the legitimacy of Elizabeth, whose Mother was married during the life of Catherine, but the latter was dead before the King married Jane Seymour: An odd circumstance is recorded, that Anne Boleyn wore yellow for mourning for her predecessor ‡.

It || seems that the family of Howard were greatly at variance; the Duke and his Son had been but lately reconciled; the Duchess was frantic with jealousy, had been parted four years from her Husband, and now turned his accuser; as her Daughter the Duchess of Richmond, who inclined to the Protestants, and hated her Brother, deposed against him. The Duke's

† *Lord Herbert's Life of Henry the Eighth.*

‡ *Notes to Tindal's Rapin. fol.*

|| *Lord Herbert.*

mistress too, one Mrs. Holland, took care to provide for her own safety, by telling all She knew : That was little, yet equal to the charge, and coincided with it. The chief accusation against the Earl was his quartering the arms of Edward the Confessor : The Duke had forborn them, but left a blank quarter. Mrs. Holland deposed, that the Duke disapproved his Son's bearing them, and forbad her to work them on the furniture for his house. The Duchess of Richmond's testimony was so trifling, that She deposed her Brother's giving a coronet §, which to her judgment seemed a close crown, and a cypher which She took to be the King's; and that he dissuaded her from going too far in reading the Scripture. Some swore that he loved to converse with Foreigners; and as if ridiculous charges, when multiplied, would amount to one real crime, Sir Richard

§ This shows that at that time there was no established rule for coronets. I cannot find when those of Dukes, Marquisses and Earls were settled : Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury, when Viscount Cranborn, was the first of that degree that bore a coronet. Barons received theirs from Charles the Second.

Southwell



Southwell affirmed, without specifying what, that he knew certain things, which touched the Earl's fidelity to the King. The brave young Lord vehemently affirmed himself a true man, and offered to fight his accuser in his shirt; and with great spirit and a ready wit, defended himself against all the Witnesses ----- to little purpose! When such accusations could be alledged, they were sure of being thought to be proved. Lord Herbert insinuates that the Earl would not have been condemned, if he had not been a Commoner and tried by a Jury. On what could he ground this favourable opinion of the Peers? What twelve Tradesmen could be found more servile than almost every court of Peers during that reign? Was the Duke of Buckingham, was Anne Boyleyn condemned by a Jury, or by great Lords\*?

The

\* *The Parliaments of that reign were not less obsequious than the Peers distinctively: "The Countess of Salisbury," says Stowe in his annals, p. 581. "was condemned by Parliament, though She was never arraigned nor tried before. Cromwell Earl of Essex, though a Lord of Parliament, was*  
*"attainted*

The Duke better acquainted with the humour of his Master, or fonder of life as it grew nearer the dregs, signed a most abject confession, in which however the greatest crime he avowed

*“attainted without being heard.”* The power granted to the King of regulating the Succession by his Will was an unheard-of abuse. If we pass from the Peers to the House of Commons, and from thence to the Convocation, we shall find that Juries by no means deserved to be stigmatized for peculiar servility. The Commons besought the King to let his marriage with Anne of Cleves be inquired into. The dissolution of that marriage for such absurd reasons as his Majesty vouchsafed to give, as her being no Virgin, which it seems he discovered by a peculiar secret of his own, without using the common method of knowing\* ; and his whimsical inability, which he pretended to have in vain attempted to remove by taking physic the more to enable him ; that dissolution, I say, was an instance of the grossest complaisance ; as Cranmer's having before pronounced the divorce from Anne Boleyn was an effect of the most wretched timidity.

\* In the case of his next Wife it proved how bad a judge he was of those matters ; nay, so humble did he grow on that head, and consequently so uncertain did his conforming Parliament immediately think that disquisition, that an act was passed to oblige any Woman, before She should espouse a King, To declare whether She was a Virgin or not.

was having concealed the manner in which his Son bore his coat-armour ----- an offence by the way to which the King himself and all the Court must long have been privy. As this is intended as a *Treatise of Curiosity*, it may not be amiss to mention, that the Duke presented another petition to the Lords desiring to have some books from Lambeth, without which He had not been able to recompose himself to sleep for a dozen years. He desired leave too to buy St. Austin, Josephus and Sabellicus †; and He begged for some sheets. ----- So hardly was treated a Man, who had married a Daughter ‡ of Edward the Fourth, who had enjoyed such dignities, and what was still more, had gained such victories for his Master!

The noble Earl perished; the Father escaped by the death of the Tyrant.

† *The artful Duke, though a strong Papist, pretended to ask for Sabellicus as the most vehement detector of the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome.*

Lord Herbert, p. 629.

‡ *His first Wife was the Lady Anne, who left no Issue. His second was Daughter of the Duke of Buckingham.*

We

We have a small volume of elegant and tender Sonnets composed by Surrey; and with them some others of that age, particularly of Sir Thomas Wyat the elder, a very accomplished gentleman, Father of him who fell in a rebellion against Queen Mary. Francis the First had given a new air to Litterature, which he encouraged by mixing galantry with it, and by producing the Ladies at his court along with the Learned. Henry, who had at least as much taste for Women as Letters, and was fond of splendor and feats of arms, contributed to give a romantic turn to composition; and Petrarch, the poet of the Fair, was naturally a pattern to a court of that complexion. In imitation of Laura, our Earl had his Geraldine. Who She was, we are not told directly; himself mentions several particulars relating to her, but not her name. The author of the last edition of his poems says, in some short notes on his life, that She was the greatest beauty of her time, and Maid of Honour to Queen Catherine; to which of the three Queens of that name He does not specify.

I think

I think I have very nearly discovered who this fair Person was: Here is the Earl's description;

“ From Tuscan came my Ladies worthy race,  
 “ Fair Florence was sometye *her* \* auncient  
 feate;

“ The western Yle whose pleasant shore doth face

“ Wild Camber's cliffs, did geve her lyvely heate:

“ Fostered She was with milke of Irishe brest:

“ Her Sire, an Earl; her Dame, of Princes blood;

“ From tender yeres in Britaine She doth rest

“ With Kinges childe, where She tasteth costly  
 foode.

“ Honson did first present her to myne yien:

“ Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine She hight,

“ Hampton me taught to wishe her first for mine,

“ And Windsor alas! doth chase me from her  
 sight.

“ Her beauty of kinde, her vertue from above,

“ Happy is He, that can obtain her love.”

I am inclined to think that her poetical appellation was her real name, as every one of

\* *I would read, their.*

the circumstances tally. Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, married to his second Wife, Margaret, Daughter of Thomas Gray Marquis of Dorset; by whom He had three Daughters, Lady Margaret, who was born deaf and dumb, (probably not the fair Geraldine) *Elizabeth* third Wife of Edward Clinton Earl of Lincoln, and the Lady Cicely.

Our genealogists say, that the Family of Fitzgerald derives it's origine from Otho, descended from the Dukes of *Tuscany*, who in the reign of King Alfred settled in England, and from thence transplanted themselves into Ireland. Thus

“ From Tuscan came his Lady's noble race.”

Her Sire an Earl, and her being fostered with milk of Irish breast, follow of course. Her Dame being of Prince's blood is as exact; Thomas Marquis of Dorset being Son of Queen Elizabeth Gray, Daughter of the Duchess of Bedford, of the princely House of Luxemburg. The only question is whether the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald or her Sister Lady Cicely

was

was the fair Geraldine: I should think the former, as it is evident She was settled in England.

The circumstance of his first seeing Her at Hunsdon, indifferent as it seems, leads to a strong confirmation of this conjecture: Sir Henry Chauncy says †, that Hunsdon-House in Hertfordshire was built by Henry the Eighth, and destined to the education of his Children. The Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was second Cousin to the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, and it was very natural for her to be educated with Them, as the Sonnet expressly says the fair Geraldine was. The Earl of Surrey was in like manner brought up with the Duke of Richmond at Windsor ‡; here the two circumstances clearly correspond to the Earl's account of

† *In his Hertfordshire, p. 197.*

‡ *One of the most beautiful of Lord Surrey's compositions is a very tender elegy written by him when a prisoner at Windsor, lamenting the happier days he formerly passed there. His punishment was for eating flesh in Lent.*

Wood, vol. i. p. 58.



his first seeing his Mistress at Hunsdon ||, and being deprived of Her by Windsor; when He attended the young Duke to visit the Princesses, He got sight of their Companion; when He followed him to Windsor, he lost that opportunity. If this assumption wanted any corroborating incidents, here is a strong one; the Lord Leonard Gray, Uncle to the Fitzgeralds, was Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Richmond, and that connection alone would easily account for the Earl's acquaintance with a young Lady, bred up with the Royal Family.

|| *Strype has preserved a curious letter, relating to the maintenance of the Lady Elizabeth after the death of her Mother: It is written from Hunsdon by Lady Margaret Bryan, Governess to the Princess, and who, as She says herself, had been made a Baroness on her former preferment to the same post about the Lady Mary; a creation which seems to have escaped all our Writers on the Peerage. The letter mentions the towardly and gentle conditions of her Grace. Vol I. N<sup>o</sup> LXXI. In the same collection are letters of Prince Edward from Hunsdon.*



The following short Genealogy will at once explain what I have said, and show that in every light my opinion seems well-grounded.

## Q. ELIZABETH GRAY.

ELIZABETH,  
HENRY VII.

Th. M. of Dorset.

HENRY VIII.

Margaret,  
E. of Kildare.

Leonard,  
Deputy to the  
D. of Richmd.

MARY. ELIZA.

Henry  
D. of Rich.

Elizabeth,

The fair Geraldine.

Since I made the above discovery, I find that Michael Drayton in his Heroical Epistles, among which are two between this Earl and Geraldine\*, guesses that She was of the Family

\* *Antony Wood was still more mistaken, for He thinks She was born at Florence: He says that Surrey travelling to the Emperor's court, grew acquainted with Cornelius Agrippa, famous for natural Magic, who shewed him the image of his Geraldine*

Family of Fitzgerald, though He has made a strange confusion of them, and the Windsors, and does not specify any particular personage †.

† Bale and Tanner ascribe likewise to Lord Surrey the following translations and poems ;

“ Ecclesiastes and some Psalms.

*Geraldine in a glass, sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her Lord ; that from thence He went to Florence, her native City, where He published an universal challenge in honour of her Beauty, and was victorious in the tournament on that occasion. The challenge and tournament are true ; the shield presented to the Earl by the Great Duke for that purpose is represented in Vertue's print of the Arundel Family, and I think was in the possession of the old Earl of Pembroke.*

Wood, vol. i. p. 68.

† Since the above was written, I was informed that in the new edition of the Peerage, in the Earl of Kildare's pedigree, it is hinted that this Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was the fair Geraldine, but as no authority nor reasons are quoted to prove it, these conjectures before-mentioned may serve to supply their place.

† p. 104.

“ One

“One book of Virgil: In blank verse.”  
Wood || says he translated two.

“Poems, addressed to the Duke of Richmond.

“Satires on the Citizens of London,” in one book.

“Juvenile poems.”

And a translation of “Boccace’s consolation to Pinus on his Exile.”

In Lambeth-Church was formerly an affectionate Epitaph in verse, written by this Lord on one Clere, who had been his Retainer, and caught his death by attending him in his wars. It is preserved in Aubrey’s Survey of Surrey ¶, and ought to be printed with the Earl’s poems.

His Daughter Jane Countess of Westmorland was a great Mistress of the Greek and Latin languages §.

|| *vol. 1. p. 57.*

¶ *vol. 5. p. 247.*

§ *Fox’s A&Ts and Monuments.*

*E D M U N D*  
*L O R D S H E F F I E L D .*

**O**F this Lord little is recorded. He was made a Baron by Edward the Sixth, and had his brains knocked out by a Butcher at an insurrection in Norfolk, to quell which he attended the Marquis of Northampton. Falling into a ditch near Norwich, and raising his helmet to show the rebels who he was, he was dispatched.

To this little \* Bale has added (what obliges us to give him a place in this catalogue) that he wrote

“ A book of Sonnets, in the Italian manner.”

\* p. 106.

*E D W A R D*

*EDWARD SEYMOUR,*  
DUKE of SOMERSET.

**T**HE rise, the valour, ambition, weakness and fall of this great Lord are so universally known, that it would be transcribing whole pages of our most common histories, to give a detail of his life. His contributing to the ruin of the Howards hurt him much in the eyes of the nation: His severity to his own Brother, though a vain and worthless man, was still less excusable: His injustice to his own issue by his first Wife was monstrous; and both the latter crimes were imposed on him by his second Duchess, a haughty bad woman. I have mentioned the complaisance of the Parliaments and of the Nobility under Henry the Eighth: Their servility is still more striking, when we see them crouch under a Protector, and scandalously suffer him to deprive his

eldest Son of his inheritance and titles to humour a domineering Wife. Yet having the misfortune to fall by the policy of a Man more artful, more ambitious, much less vertuous than himself, [for with all his faults he had many good \* qualities] he died lamented by the

\* I chuse to throw into a note a particularity on this head that it may be the more remarked. Great clamour was raised against him for a merit of the most beautiful nature; this was, his setting up a Court of Requests within his own house, "to hear the petitions and suits of poor men, and upon the compassion he took of their oppressions, if he ended not their businesses, he would send his letters to Chancery in their favour." Strype, vol. 2. p. 183. In times when almost every Act of State was an Act of Tyranny, how amiable does this illegal jurisdiction appear! If Princes, who affect arbitrary power, would exert it in this manner, Despotism would become the only eligible species of Government. To the disgrace of History, while there are volumes on The Destroyers of Mankind, not ten lines are written on the life of Mahomet Galadin Emperor of Mogul, who gave audience twice a day to his Subjects, and who had a bell which reached from his own chamber to the street, at which the Poor might ring for justice: At the sound of the bell he always went to, or sent for the Person who rung.

The

the people, and even his unjust disposition of his fortune and honours was suffered to take place, when his Family was restored. At last the true line has recovered their birth-right.

He had been educated at Oxford, and was Chancellor of Cambridge; and as Antony Wood observes, there is no foundation for believing what one Parsons has asserted, that he could scarce write or read. On the contrary, he appears to have been an author: While he was Lord Protector, there went under his name

† “ Epistola exhortatoria missa ad nobilitatem ac plebem universumque populum regni Scotiæ.” Printed in 4°. at London, 1548.

*The Benedictine who records this, says, it is not known of what Seēt he was. The wretched Monk did not perceive that this Emperor was above all Seēt; THAT HE WAS OF THAT DIVINE RELIGION, HUMANITY.*

*Vide Gen. Dict. vol. 7.*

† *Ant. Wood, vol. 1. p. 87.*

This might possibly be composed by some dependent: His other works were penned during his troubles, when he does not appear to have had many flatterers. During his first imprisonment he wrote

“ A spiritual and most precious Pearl, teaching all men to love and embrace the Cross, as a most sweet and necessary thing, &c.” London, 1550, 8vo.

About that time he had great respect paid to him by the celebrated Reformers, Calvin and Peter Martyr. The former wrote to him an epistle of godly Consolation, composed before the time and knowledge of his disgrace, but being delivered to him in the Tower, his Grace translated it from French into English. It was printed in 1550, by Edward Whitchurch, and is intituled

‡ “ An Epistle both of godly consolation, and also of advertisement, written by John Calvin, the pastour and preacher of Geneva,

‡ *Vide Ames, p. 207, 208. Bale, p. 109.*

“ to



“to the right noble Prince Edward Duke of  
 “Somerset, and so translated out of French  
 “by the same Duke.”

Martyr wrote an epistle to him in Latin about  
 the same time, which pleased the Duke so  
 much, that at his desire it was translated into  
 English by || Thomas Norton, and printed in  
 1550. 8vo.

§ In Strype is a prayer of the Duke “for  
 “God’s assistance in the high office of Pro-  
 “tector and Governor now committed to him.”

H E N R Y

L O R D S T A F F O R D,

S O N and heir of Edward, last Duke of  
 Buckingham, was restored in blood and  
 to part of his lands, but neither to the title  
 of Duke, nor to the dignity of Lord High

|| *The same who assisted Sternhold and Hopkins  
 in their version of the psalms.*

§ vol. 2. app. B.

Constable

Constable. Nothing is related of him, but one incident, which discovers that he was proud, without feeling pride equal to his birth; for having lost such exalted honours, he stooped to dispute precedence with the Lord Clinton, in the reign of Philip and Mary----- and lost it\*.

We have of his writing a treatise called

“The true difference between regal and ecclesiastical power, translated from the Latin of Edward Fox Bishop of Hereford, and dedicated to the Protector Somersset.” Printed by William Copland. In the dedication He exceedingly praises Henry the Eighth for establishing the Reformation; and with the simplicity of that age tells the Duke, “that reflecting on the usurpations of the Roman Clergy, He bethought him of this book, which was lent him by his friend Master Morison.”

In the next reign, he returned to the old religion, and I suppose to make his peace, translated

\* *Dugdale in Stafford.*

“Two Epistles of Erasmus, wherein,” as Strype says †, “was undertaken to be shewn “the brain-sick headiness of the Lutherans.” They were ‡ printed by William Riddel in 16°.

In || Lambeth Church was a wretched rhyming epitaph, written by this Lord on his Sister the Duchess of Norfolk, Mother of the Earl of Surrey, who, it should seem, did not inherit from his Uncle his poetic talents.

## FRANCIS HASTINGS, EARL of HUNTINGDON

WAS the second Earl of this illustrious blood, to which he added new dignity, not only by marrying one of the Princesses of the line of Clarence, but by his own services and

† *vol. 3. p. 115.*

‡ *Ames, p. 286.*

|| *Aubrey's Survey of Surrey, vol. 5. p. 236.*

accomplishments. At the Coronation of Anne Boleyn he was made Knight of the Bath, and of the Garter by Edward the Sixth; from whom he obtained licence to retain an hundred Gentlemen and Yeomen over and above those of his Family\*. He was sent the same year with considerable forces to disloge the French who had planted themselves between Boulogne and Calais, then in the possession of the English. He sat on the Trial of the Protector; and in the first of Queen Mary being Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, raised forces against the insurrection of the Duke of Suffolk, and brought him prisoner from Coventry to the Tower. At the request of Cardinal Pole, his Uncle-in-law, He translated

“ Oforius de Nobilitate; and

“ ----- de Gloriâ.”

Sir Francis, fifth Son of this Earl, was very learned and author of several controversial tracts.

-----But not coming under the description to which I have confined myself, I shall say no more of him †.

\* *Dugdale, vol. 1. p. 588.*

† *Vide Ant. Wood, vol. 1. p. 363.*

WILLIAM

*WILLIAM POWLETT,*  
MARQUIS of WINCHESTER,

**G**RANDSON of the Lord Treasurer, is memorable for nothing but being the author of a book styled by Antony Wood \*,

“*Essays, or some things called, his Idleness,*” printed at London in qu<sup>o</sup>. 1586, which was two years before his death. The whole title, as I find it in Ames’s topographical antiquities †, runs thus,

“The Lord Marques [his] Idleness, containing manifold matters of acceptable device; as sage sentences, prudent precepts, moral examples, sweet similitudes, proper com-

\* *vol. 2. p. 525.*

† *p. 402.*

“ parifons, and other remembrances of fpecial  
 “ choife. No leffe pleafant to perufe, than  
 “ profitable to praftife. Compiled by the right  
 “ honourable William Marquefs of Winchefter,  
 “ that now is.” Ninety-four pages in qu<sup>o</sup>.  
 printed by Niniah Newton.

Dugdale fays †, that by one Miftrefs Lambert his concubine, he left four natural Sons, all Knights, called Sir William, Sir Hercules, Sir John and Sir Hector, to whom he granted leafes of lands for the term of one hundred years, of little lefs than 4000 l. per ann. value; and that thofe lands retained the name of the Baftard’s lands.

*WILLIAM CECIL,*  
*LORD BURLEIGH,*

ONE of thofe great names, better known in the annals of his country than in thofe of the republic of letters. In the latter light only it is the bufinefs of this work to record him.

† vol. 2. p. 377.

He wrote

“La Complainte de l’ame pechereffe, par  
“Guillaume Cicile:” In French verse; extant  
in the King’s library\*.

“Carmina duo Latina in obitum Margaretæ  
“Nevillæ, reginæ Catharinæ à cubiculis.”  
The famous Sir Thomas Chaloner wrote an  
epitaph on the same Lady †.

“Carmen Latinum in memoriam Tho.  
“Challoneri equ. aur. præfixum ejusdem libro  
“de restaur. republ.”

“A preface to Q. Cath. Parr’s lamentation  
“of a sinner ‡.”

Being made Master of Requests to the Pro-  
tector Somerset, the || first who bore that title  
in England, he attended his Grace on the ex-

\* *Tanner*, p. 216.

† *ib.*

‡ *ib.*

|| *Camden.*

pedition to Scotland, and furnished materials for an account of that war, which was published by William Patten, under the title of "Diarium Exped. Scoticæ." Lond. 1541, 12mo. It is on this account, I suppose, that his Lordship is reckoned by Hollinghed among the English Historians.

"The first paper or memorial of Sir William Cecil, &c. anno primo Eliz." from a manuscript in the Cotton library; printed among Somers's tracts §. It is only a paper of memorandums.

"Slanders and lies, maliciously, grossly and impudently vomited out in certain traitorous books and pamphlets, concerning two Counsellors, Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper of the great Seal, and Sir William Cecil, principal Secretary of State to her Majesty ¶."

"A Speech in Parliament, 1592\*."

§ *vol. 1. p. 158.*

¶ *Biogr. p. 1261.*

\* *Strype's memorials, vol. 4. p. 107.*

"Instructions



“ Instructions for the Speaker’s speech ; drawn  
 “ up in several articles by the Lord Treasurer  
 “ Burleigh †.”

“ Lord Burleigh’s precepts, or directions for  
 “ the well-ordering and carriage of a man’s  
 “ life.” 1637 ‡.

“ Meditation on the death of his Lady ¶ .”

“ A Meditation of the state of England du-  
 “ ring the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the  
 “ Lord Treasurer of England, the Lord Bur-  
 “ leigh §.”

He wrote answers to many libels against the Queen and Government, the titles of many of which are now lost ; some are said to be extant in print, more in manuscript ¶. He was supposed too to be author of a thin pamphlet in

† *ib.* p. 124.

‡ *Harleian Catal.* vol. 2. p. 755.

¶ *Ballard’s Memoirs*, p. 184.

§ *Biogra.* p. 1257.

¶ *ib.* 1261.

defence of the punishments inflicted on the Roman Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is called

“The execution of justice in England for  
 “maintenance of public and christian peace,  
 “against certain stirrers of sedition and adherents  
 “to the traytors and enemies of the realm,  
 “without any persecution of them for questions  
 “of religion, as is falsly reported, &c.” Lond.  
 1583. second edit\*.

Other political pieces were ascribed to him, and even the celebrated libel called, “Leicester’s Common-wealth:” It was pretended that He at least furnished the hints for that composition to Persons the Jesuit. This assertion was never proved: It ought to be, before it deserves any credit. Leicester was a bad man; but would that justify Cecil in employing one of his Mistress’s bitterest enemies to write against one of her Ministers?

\* *Ant. Wood, vol. I. p. 271.*

Great numbers of his Letters are preserved, a list of which may be seen in Bishop Tanner. Thirty-three more are printed in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*.

His Lordship also drew up a great number of pedigrees.

## *ROBERT DEVEREAUX,*

### EARL of ESSEX.

TO enter into all the particulars of this remarkable person's life, would be writing a history of the sixteen or eighteen last years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth: Yet I shall touch many passages of his story, and enter into a larger discussion of some circumstances relating to him, than may be agreeable to persons who are not curious about such minute facts as do not compose the history of illustrious men, though they in a great measure compose their character. It is essential to the plan of this  
work

work to examine many particulars of this Lord's story, because it was not choice or private amusement, but the cast of his public life that converted him into an author. Having consulted a great variety of writers who describe or mention him, I may perhaps be able to unfold some of the darker parts of his history: At least, some anecdotes, though of a trifling sort, will appear in a stronger light than I think they have hitherto done. These sheets are calculated for the closets of the *idle* and *inquisitive*: They do not look up to the shelves of what Voltaire so happily calls, "La Bibliotheque du monde."

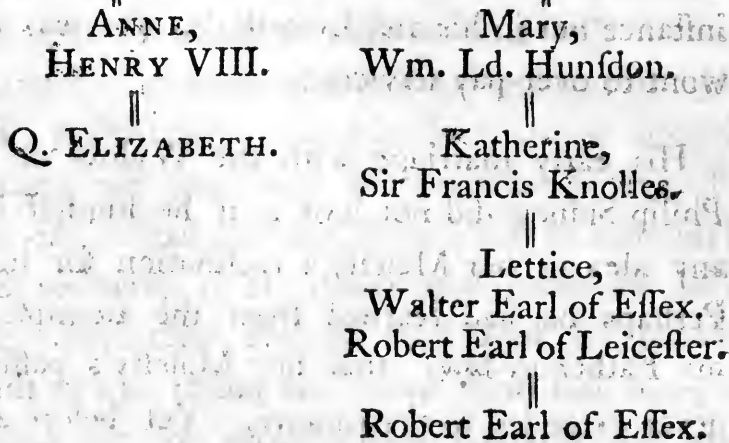
"The elegant perspicuity\*," the conciseness, the quick strong reasonings, and the engaging good-breeding of his Letters, carry great marks of genius.-----Yet his youth gave no promise of parts; his Father died with a mean opinion of him. The malicious subtleties of an able court were an over-match for his impetuous spirit: Yet he was far from wanting art; but was so confident of the Queen's partiality, that he did not bend to her as his enemies

\* *Biographia Britannica.*

did, who had not the same hold on her tender passions: He trusted to being always able to master her by absenting himself: His enemies embraced those moments to ruin him. I am aware that it is become a mode to treat the Queen's passion for him as a romance. Voltaire laughs at it, and observes, that when her struggle about him must have been the greatest [the time of his death] She was sixty-eight----- had *He* been sixty-eight, it is probable She would *not* have been in love with him. As a great deal turns upon this point, and as there are the strongest presumptions of the reality of her Majesty's inclination for him, I shall take leave to enter into the deduction.

I do not date this passion from her first sight of him, nor impute his immediate rise to it, as some have done, who did not observe how nearly he was related to the Queen, as appears by the following short table ;

Thomas Boleyn Earl of Wiltshire.



His Mother being cousin to the Queen, and wife of her great favorite; Leicester, easily accounted for young Essex's sudden promotion: It went on rapidly without those supports. At twenty he was made Master of the Horse; the next year General of the Horse at the camp at Tilbury, and Knight of the Garter. On these dignities were afterwards heaped the great posts of Master of the Ordnance, Earl Marshal, Chancellor of Cambridge, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.-----Lofty distinctions from a Princess so sparing of her Favours-----

of

of what She was still more sparing, he obtained to the value of 300,000 *l.* †. In one of her letters She reproached him with her great favours bestowed without his desert: In every instance but in his and Leicester's, She was not wont to over-pay services †.

His early marriage with the Widow of Sir Philip Sidney did not look as if he himself had any idea of her Majesty's inclination for him: Perhaps he had learned from the example of his Father-in-law, that her Majesty's passions never extended to matrimony. Yet before this he had insulted Sir Charles Blount, on a || jea-

† So Lord Treasurer Buckhurst computed. Vide Sir Henry Wotton's parallel, p. 175.

‡ Biogr. Brit. p. 1661, in the notes.

|| Sir Charles Blount, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, a very comely young man, having distinguished himself at a tilt, her Majesty sent him a Chess-queen of gold enamelled, which he tied upon his arm with a crimson ribband. Essex perceiving it, said with affected scorn, "Now I perceive every Fool must have a Favour!" On this Sir Charles challenged, fought him in Marybone-park, disarmed and wounded him in the thigh.

Bacon papers, vol. 2. p. 191.

lousy of the Queen's partiality. Instead of any sentimental softness, the spirit of her Father broke out on that occasion; She swore a round oath, "That unless some one or other took him down, there would be no ruling him."

Lord Clarendon, in his sensible answer to Sir Harry Wotton's parallel of the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham, observes, that the former endeavoured rather to master the Queen's affection than to win it: If he was crossed in a suit, he absented himself from court, and made her purchase his return. A fond woman may be moulded thus; it is not the method practiced on Princes by meer favorites. When Charles the First on some jealousy restrained the Earl of Holland to his house, the Queen would not cohabit with the King till the restraint was taken off. Whenever Essex acted a fit of sickness, not a day passed without the Queen's sending often to see him; and once went so far as to sit long by him, *and order his broths and things* §. It is recorded by a diligent \* observer of that court, that in one of his sick

§ *ib. vol. I. p. 312.*

\* *Rowland White, in the Sidney papers.*



moods he took the liberty of going up to the Queen in his night-gown. In the height of these fretful fooleries, there was a † Mask at Black-Friars on the marriage of Lord Herbert and Mrs. Ruffel. Eight Lady-maskers chose eight more to dance the measures. Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the Queen and wooed her to dance. Her Majesty asked what she was? ----- AFFECTION-----she said. AFFECTION!---said the Queen;---AFFECTION IS FALSE.-----Were not these the murmurs of a heart ill at ease?-----Yet her Majesty rose and *dawned*.-----She was then sixty-eight:-----Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!

That her court and cotemporaries had an uniform opinion of her passion is evident from many passages. Sir Francis Bacon, in a ‡ letter of most sensible advice to the Earl, in which he dissuades him from popular courses, which the Queen could not brook in her greatest favorites, says to him, “win the Queen; I

† *ib. vol. 2. p. 203.*

‡ *Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 159.*

“ will not now speak of favour or affection,  
 “ but of other correspondence and agreeable-  
 “ nefs.”----That is, do not be content with  
 her prepossession in your favour, but humour  
 and make yourself agreeable to her. “ How  
 “ dangerous,” adds he, “ to have her think  
 “ you a man not be ruled, that has her affection  
 “ and knows it; that seeks a popular reputa-  
 “ tion and a military dependence.” He ad-  
 vises the Earl not to play or stratagem with  
 too long journeys from her; and bids him con-  
 sult her taste in his very apparel and gestures.  
 He concludes remarkably with advising the  
 Earl even to give way to any other inclina-  
 tion She may have, “ for whosoever shall tell  
 “ me that you may not have singular use of a  
 “ favorite at your devotion, I will say he un-  
 “ derstandeth not the Queen’s affection, nor  
 “ your Lordship’s condition.” The Queen  
 herself Sir Francis advised, as knowing her incli-  
 nation, to keep the Earl about her for *Society* ||.  
 Osborne § ascribes Essex’s presumption to the  
 fond opinion which he entertained that the

|| *ib.* p. 432.

§ *Osborne’s deduction*, p. 608.

Queen would not rob her eyes of the delight She took in his person. But the most marked expression is one of Henry the Fourth of France to the Queen's own Embassador Sir Antony Mildmay, "Que sa Majesté ne laisseroit jamais son Cousin d'Essex s'esloigner de son cotillon \*." Sir Antony reporting this to the Queen, She wrote four lines with her own hand to the King, which one may well believe were sharp enough, for He was near striking Sir Antony, and drove him out of his chamber.

When the Earl had offended the Queen so much by his abrupt return from Ireland, he was treated with a whimsical fond mixture of tenderness and severity. Though he burst into her bed-chamber as She was rising, She talked to him long with coolness and kindness: When her other counsellors had represented his boldness, She repented it too. She suspended him from all his offices but the Mastership of the Horse; She gave him a Keeper, but who was soon with-drawn. On hearing Essex was ill,

\* *Bacon-papers*, p. 305.

She sent him word with tears in her eyes,  
 “That if She might with her honour, She  
 “would visit him †.”-----These are more than  
 symptoms of favour ; royal favour is not roman-  
 tic ; it is extravagant, not gallant.

If these instances are problematic, are the following so? In one of the curious letters of Rowland White, he says, “the Queen hath  
 “of late used the *fair Mrs. Bridges* with words  
 “and blows of anger †.” In a subsequent letter he says, “the Earl is again fallen in love with  
 “his *fairest B.* it cannot chuse but come to the  
 “Queen’s ears, and then he is undone. The  
 “Countess hears of it, or rather suspects it,  
 “and is greatly unquiet ||.” I think there can be no doubt but that the *fairest B.* and the *fair Mrs. Bridges* were the same: If so, it is evident why She felt the weight of her Majesty’s displeasure.

† *Sidney-papers*, vol. 2. p. 151.

‡ *ib.* vol. 2. p. 38.

|| p. 90.

It is indeed a very trifling matter for what reason a Prince chuses a Favorite; nor is it meant as any reproach to this great Woman, that She could not divest herself of all *sensibility*: Her *feeling*, and *mastering* her passion adds to her character. The favorites of other Princes never fail to infuse into them their own prejudices against their enemies: That was not the case with Elizabeth: She was more jealous of the greatness She bestowed, than her subjects could be. How did She mortify Leicester, when the States heaped unusual honours on him! For Essex, it is evident from multiplied instances that his very sollicitation was prejudicial. Bacon § says to his brother Antony, “against me She is never peremptory but to “my Lord of Essex.” Amongst the papers of the Bacons is a most extraordinary \* letter from Lord Treasurer Burleigh to Lord Essex, recounting unmeasured abuse that he had received from the Queen, on her suspecting Burleigh

§ *Bacon-papers*, vol. 1. p. 196.

\* *ib.* p. 146.

of favouring the Earl.-----So quick was her nature to apprehend union where She loved to disunite, and with such refinement did old Cecil colour his inveteracy! †. Her Majesty was wont to accuse the Earl of *opiniaftretè*, and *that he would not be ruled, but She would bridle and stay him* ‡. On another occasion She said, “She observed such as followed *Her*; and those which accompanied such as were in her displeasure, and that they should know as much before it were long §.” No wonder the Earl complained “that he was as much distasted with the glorious greatness of a favorite, as he was before with the supposed happiness of a courtier\*.” No wonder his mind was so tost with contradictory passions, when her soul, on whom he depended, was a composition of

† *It may be worth while to direct the reader to another curious letter, in which that wise Man forgot himself most indecently, speaking of Henry the Fourth to his Ambassador in most illiberal terms, and with the greatest contempt for the person of the Ambassador himself. ib. p. 328.*

‡ *ib. p. 5.*

§ *ib. p. 389.*

\* *ib. p. 116.*

tenderness

tenderness and haughtiness! ----- nay, when even œconomy combated her affection! He professes, “that her fond parting with him, “when he set out for Ireland, pierced his very “soul †.”-----In a few weeks She quarrelled with him for demanding a poor supply of one thousand foot and three hundred horse †.

Having pretty clearly ascertained the existence of the sentiment, it seems that the Earl's ruin was in great measure owing to the little homage he paid to a Sovereign, jealous of his person and of her own, and not accustomed to pardon the want of a proper degree of awe and adoration! Before his voyage to Ireland, She had treated him as She did the fair Mrs. Bridges-----in short, had given him a box on the ear for turning his back on her in contempt. What must She have felt on hearing he had said,

† *ib.* p. 425.

‡ *Camden and Bacon.* She even mortified him so bitterly, as to oblige him to dispossess his dear friend the Earl of Southampton of the Generalship of Horse, which the Earl had conferred on him.

page 423.

“ That She grew old and cankered, and that  
 “ her mind was become as crooked as her car-  
 “ case !” What provocation to a woman so dis-  
 posed to believe all the flattery of her court ! How  
 did She torture § Melville to make him prefer  
 her beauty to his charming Queen’s ! Eliza-  
 beth’s foible about her person was so well known,  
 that when She was sixty-seven, Veriken the  
 Dutch Embassador told her at his audience,  
 “ That he had longed to undertake that voyage  
 “ to see her Majesty, who for *beauty* and wif-  
 “ dom excelled all other princes of the world\*.”  
 The next year Lord Essex’s Sister, Lady Rich,  
 interceding for him, tells her Majesty, “ Early  
 “ did I hope this morning to have had mine  
 “ eyes blessed with your Majesty’s *beauty*.-----  
 “ That her Brother’s life, his love, his service  
 “ to her *beauties* did not deserve so hard a punish-  
 “ ment.-----That he would be disabled from  
 “ ever serving again his sacred Goddess ! whose  
 “ excellent *beauties* and perfections ought to feel  
 “ more compassion †.” Whenever the weather

§ *Vide his Memoirs.*

\* *Sidney-papers, vol. 2. p. 171.*

† *Bacon-papees, p. 442, 443.*

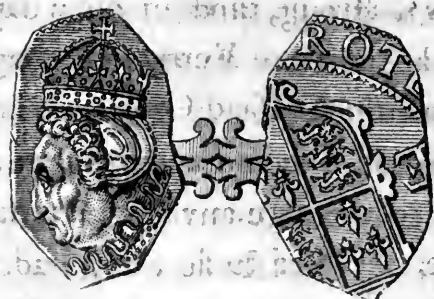
would



would permit, She gave audience in the garden ; her lines were strong, and in open day-light the shades had less force. Vertue the engraver had a pocket-book of Isaac Oliver, in which the latter had made a memorandum that the Queen would not let him give any shade to her features, telling him, “ That shade was an accident, and “ not naturally existing in a face.” Her portraits are generally without any shadow. I have in my possession another strongly presumptive proof of this weakness: It is a fragment of one of her last broad pieces, representing her horridly old and deformed : An entire coin with this image is not known : It is universally † supposed that the die was broken by her command, and that some workman of the mint cut out this morsel, which contains barely the face. As it has never been engraved, so singular a curiosity may have it’s merit, in a work which has no other kind of merit :

† *This piece was purchased from the Cabinet of the late Earl of Oxford.*

On



On whatever her favour was founded, it was by no means placed undeservedly: The Earl's courage was impetuous and heroic: To this was added, great talents for the state, great affection for literature and protection of learned men, and the greatest zeal for the service and safety of his Mistress. At nineteen He distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen, where Sir Philip Sidney fell. At twenty-two he undertook as a volunteer to promote the restoration of Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal, usurped by the Queen's black enemy, Philip; and challenged the Governor of Corunna by sound of trumpet, or any of equal quality to single combat. He treated § Villars, the Govern-

nor

§ In his letter to Villars the Earl said, "*si vous voulez combattre vous meme à cheval ou à pied,*  
"*je*

nor of Rouen, in the same style. In the expedition to Cadiz he threw his hat into the sea for joy, that the Lord Admiral consented to attack the Spanish fleet. Few royal favorites are so prodigal of life! His indignation against Philip rose to the dignity of a personal aversion: In his letters he used to say, "I will teach that proud King to know." As much reason as she had to hate Philip, the Queen could not endure the Earl's assuming such arrogance against a crowned head. So formidable an \* enemy he was, that when the greatest offers could not bribe him from his duty, the court of Spain attempted to have him poisoned;----luckily they addressed their poison to the arms of his great chair, which no more than the pommel † of a saddle are a mortal part. And as he supported the enemies of the Spaniard, he endea-

*" je maintiendrai que la querelle du Roi (Henri iv.) est plus juste que celle de la ligue; que je suis meilleur que vous; & que ma Maitresse est plus belle que la votre, &c."*

Essais histor. sur Paris, par Saintfoix, vol. 2. p. 82.

\* Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 307.

† Walpole, a Jesuit, was hanged for attempting to poison the Queen's saddle. Camden, p. 561.

voured to dispossess the Pope of the Duchy of Ferrara, sending the famous † Sir Antony Shirley thither, to promote the interests of a Bastard of the House of Este. There was as much policy and activity of enterprize in this, as in his Holiness sending a § plume of Phœnix-feathers to Tir Oen. While the one island flourished with Cecils, Walsinghams, Bacons, the other was so buried in barbarism, that Rome ventured to reward it's martyrs with the spoils of an imaginary fowl! The Earl's intelligences, his spies, his pensioners in foreign courts were as numerous as the boasted informations of Walsingham\*. His munificence was unbounded.-----What sums did the † perjured House of Bacon obtain or extort from him! He buried Spenser; and which was more remarkable, was heir to Sir Roger Williams †, a brave foldier, whom he brought to

† *Wood's Athen. vol. 1. p. 551.*

§ *Bacon-papers.*

\* *ib. vol. 2. p. 429, &c.*

† *ib. vol. 2. p. 371; and Sir Henry Wotton's parallel.*

‡ *He had been one of the standing Council of Nine, appointed to provide for defence of the Realm against the Spanish Armada. Biograph. vol. 4. p. 2287.*

to a religious and penitent death. But what deserved most, and must have drawn the Queen's affection to him, was his extreme attention to the security of her person: Each year he § promoted some Acts of Parliament for the defence of it; and alone persisted in unravelling the mysterious treasons of her physician Lopez, who was screened and protected by the Cecils-----not merely by the Son; his base nature was capable of any ingratitude.-----It is melancholy that faction could make even Burleigh careless of the safety of his Queen, when detection of the treason would reflect honour on the prosecutor! Yet this zealous Essex did She suffer her council to keep kneeling for eleven hours at his examination; for this Man's liberty did She accept

p. 2287. *He wrote a valuable history of the wars in the Low-Countries in which he had served with great reputation, and where he was one of the introducers of a new military discipline. Camd. Epist. p. 350. James the First lamented his death so much, that he wished rather to have lost five thousand of his own subjects; and intended to write his epitaph. Bacon-papers, vol. 1. pages 296. 355.*

§ *Lord Clarendon in answer to Sir Henry Wotton, p. 188.*

presents from his Mother and Sister, yet without vouchsafing to see them, or grant their suit.-----Indeed She did permit him to celebrate St. George's day alone\*: One should like to know how he played at this ceremony by himself. In short, this gallant, though rash Man, She delivered over to the executioner, because his bitterest enemies had told her he had declared, That his life was inconsistent with her safety.---- A tale so ridiculous that it is amazing how most of our historians can give credit to it!-----How was he dangerous, or could he be!-----His wild attempt on the city had demonstrated his impotence. So far from this declaration, on receiving sentence he besought the Lords, "not to tell the Queen that he neglected or slighted her mercy." He died with devotion, yet undaunted. Marshal Biron derided his death, and died himself like a frantic coward. Raleigh imitated his death more worthily than he beheld it! †.

The

\* *Vide Sidney and Bacon papers.*

† *Sir Walter Raleigh was known to bear personal enmity to the Earl, and endeavoured to excuse his appearing at the execution, by pretending it was*

to

The Queen at first carried her resentment so far, as to have a sermon preached at St. Paul's cross to blacken his memory †. Besides the ridicule thrown on her person, many passages in his behaviour had shocked her haughtiness and combated her affection. His pretending to be Head of the Puritans, and to dislike Monarchy, in order to flatter the Dutch; his speaking of the King of Spain in terms too familiar; his presuming to create Knights in some of his Spanish expeditions; his blaming the Queen's parsimony in the affairs of Ireland, which She had once near lost for the trifling || sum of two

*to clear himself if the Earl should tax him with any indirect dealings. One of their first quarrels was the Earl's braving Sir Walter at a tilt, and appearing there in defiance of him with two thousand orange tawney feathers; an affront not very intelligible at present. Vide Ld. Clarendon's disparity, p. 190. However, it is certain that Sir Walter bore great malice to the Earl, and fell sick on the apprehension of his being restored to the Queen's favour. Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 438; and Sidney-papers, vol. 2. p. 139.*

† Clarendon's disparity, p. 192.

|| Sidney-papers.



thousand pounds; his treating with § Tir Oen to abridge his own stay in that island; his threatening that he would make the earth tremble under him; his boasting of one hundred and twenty Lords devoted to him; his popularity;

§ *The Earl's treaty with Tir Oen is a great blemish on his memory. Though the Irish General had an army of five thousand foot and five hundred horse, and Essex but two thousand five hundred foot and three hundred horse, yet Tir Oen had discovered evident marks of dreading the English; and as the Earl had received such unusual powers in his commission, it behoved him to do a little more than patch up a treaty with the Irish: There even appeared on his trial some symptoms of too ambitious designs in his union with Tir Oen. Sir Christopher Blount, Father-in-law of Essex, confessed that there had been some mention of transporting part of the Irish army into England, that they meditated no hurt to the Queen, yet rather than miscarry, they would have drawn blood even from herself. Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 493. I fear, no practices of his enemies could justify Essex in such views! If it is true that Sir Robert Cecil, to draw him into an unwarrantable and hasty journey to England, stopped all vessels but one, which was to spread a false report of the Queen's death, Cecil's art was equal to his iniquity. The paltry account he gives of Essex's insurrection in a letter to Sir G. Carew, is by no means of a piece with such capacity. ib. p. 468.*

his



his importunity for his friends; and his paying court to her Successor, probably exaggerated to Her by Sir Robert Cecil, who was ten times more guilty in that respect, all this had alienated her tenderness and imprinted an asperity, which it seems even his death could not soften.

On a review of his character, it appears, that if the Queen's partiality had not inflated him, he would have made one of the bravest Generals, one of the most active Statesmen, and the brightest \* Mæcenas of that accomplished age. With the zeal, though without the discretion of Burleigh, he had nothing of the dark soul of Leicester. Raleigh excelled him in abilities, but came not near him in generosity. It was no small merit to have insisted on giving Bacon to that orb, from which one of Bacon's first employments was to contribute to expell his benefactor. The Earl had a solemn tincture of religion, of which his

*\* As an instance of his affection for learning, he gave to the University of Oxford his share of the library of the celebrated Bishop Osorius, which his Lordship got at the plunder of Faro.*

Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 58.

enemies

enemies availed themselves to work him to the greatest blemish of his life, the discovery of the abettors of his last rash design. He had scarce a fault besides which did not flow from the nobleness of his nature. Sir Harry Wotton says he was delicate in his baths; it was a slight luxury, and proceeded so little from any effeminacy in his person, that he read letters and attended to suitors the whole time he was dressing. Brutality of manners is not essentially necessary to courage: Leonatus, one of Alexander's generals, no unmanly school, in all the marches of the army was followed by camels loaded with sand, which he got from Egypt, to rub his body for his gymnastic exercises. Essex was galant, romantic and ostentatious; his shooting-matches in the eye of the city gained him great popularity; the Ladies and the people never ceased to adore him. His genius for shows and those pleasures that carry an image of war, was as remarkable as his spirit in the profession itself. His † impresses and inventions of entertain-

† Sir H. Wotton, p. 174. His device was a diamond with this motto, DUM FORMAS MINUIS.

Camden's remains,

ment

ment were much admired. One of his masks is described by a † cotemporary; I shall give a little extract of it, to present an idea of the amusements of that age, and as it coincides with what I have already remarked of the Queen's passion.

My Lord of Essex's devise, says Rowland White, is much commended in these late triumphs. Some pretty while before He came in himself to the tilt, he sent his Page with some speech to the Queen, who returned with her Majesty's glove. And when he came himself, he was met by an old Hermit, a Secretary of State, a brave Soldier, and an Esquire. The first presented him with a book of meditations; the second with political discourses; the third with orations of brave fought battles; the fourth was but his own follower, to whom the other three imparted much of their purpose before the Earl's entry. In short, each of them endeavoured to win him over to their profession, and to persuade him to leave his vain following of

† *Rowland White, in the Sidney-papers, vol. I. p. 362.*

love, and to betake him to heavenly meditation. But the Esquire answered them all, and told them plainly “ That this Knight would never forsake his Mistress’s love, whose virtue made all his thoughts divine, whose wisdom taught him all true policy, whose || *beauty* and worth were at all times able to make him fit to command armies.” He pointed out all the defects of their several pursuits, and therefore thought his own course of life to be best in serving his Mistress. -----The Queen said, “ that if She had thought there would have been so much said of *her*, She would not have been there that night.” The part of the Esquire was played by Sir Toby Matthews, who lived to be an admired wit in the court of Charles the First, and wrote an affected panegyric on that affected beauty the Countess of Carlisle.

The works of this Lord were

“ A Memorial drawn up on the apprehension of an Invasion from Spain §.

|| *The Queen was then sixty-three.*

§ *Bacon-papers, vol. 1. p. 292.*

“ A narrative

“ A narrative of the expedition to Cadiz.

“ To Mr. Antony Bacon, an apology of the  
 “ Earl of Essex, against those which falsely and  
 “ maliciously take him to be the only hindrance  
 “ of the peace and quiet of his country.” Re-  
 printed in 1729, under the title of, “ The Earl  
 “ of Essex’s vindication of the war with Spain.”  
 Both these pieces were justifications of himself  
 from the aspersions of his enemies. \* A very good  
 judge commends both pieces much, and says of  
 of the latter particularly, “ that the Earl resolved  
 “ to deliver his own arguments with all the ad-  
 “ vantages that his own pathetic eloquence  
 “ could give them, and which still remains a  
 “ memorial of his great virtues and admirable  
 “ abilities.”

“ Advice to the Earl of Rutland for his  
 “ travels ;” published at London in 1633, 8vo.  
 in a book intituled, “ Profitable instructions,  
 “ describing what special observations are to be  
 “ taken by travellers in all nations †.”

\* *Biograph. Brit.* pages 1665. 1669.

† *Bacon-papers*, vol. 2. p. 487.

“Verfes in his trouble,” likewise “Meditations,” both preferved in the King’s library.

“A letter of great energy, with a fonnet to the Queen †.”

“Another fonnet,” fung before the Queen by one Hales, in whose voice She took fome pleasure. It was occafioned by a difcovery that Sir Fulke Greville, his feeming friend, had projected to plant the Lord Southampton in the Queen’s favour in Effex’s room, during one of his eclipses. “This fonnet methinks,” fays Sir Harry Wotton †, “had as much of the Hermit as of the Poet :” It concluded thus,

*And if Thou fhould’ft by Her be now forfaken,  
She made thy Heart too ftrong for to be fhaken.*

The fame author mentions another of the Earl’s compositions, but unfortunately does not give any account what it was ; he calls it §

“His darling piece of Love and Self-love.”

† Printed in the *Biographia*, p. 1670.

‡ p. 165.

§ p. 174.

“A pretious

“A pretious and most divine letter, from  
 “that famous and ever to be renowned Earl of  
 “Essex [Father to the now Lord General his  
 “excellence] to the Earl of Southampton, in  
 “the latter end of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.”  
 Printed in 1643. Re-printed in Cogan’s Collec-  
 tion of Tracts from Lord Somers’s library,  
 vol. 4. p. 132.

Some of his letters in beautiful Latin to the celebrated Antonio Perez are published among the Bacon-papers\*. But of all his compositions the most excellent, and in many respects equal to the performances of the greatest genius’s, is a long letter to the Queen from Ireland †, stating the situation of that country in a most

\* pages 296, 367, 399.

† It should be mentioned here, that formerly his dispatches were attributed to Bacon; of late, to his secretary Cuffe. The latter might have some hand in collecting the materials relative to business, but there runs through all the Earl’s letters a peculiarity of style, so adapted to his situation and feelings, as could not have been felt for him or dictated by any body else. See the letter mentioned in the text in the Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 415.



masterly manner, both as a general and statesman, and concluding with strains of the tenderest eloquence on finding himself so unhappily exposed to the artifices of his enemies during his absence. It cannot fail to excite admiration, that a man ravished from all improvement and reflection at the age of seventeen, to be nursed, perverted, fondled, dazled in a court, should notwithstanding have snatched such opportunities of cultivating his mind and understanding! In another letter from Ireland he says movingly, “I provided for this service a breast-plate but not a cuirass; that is, I am armed on the breast, but not on the back †.” Dr. Birch has a volume of letters manuscript, containing some from the Earl, and others addressed to him. Besides these, we have great variety in the Cabala and among Bacon’s papers of the Earl’s occasional letters ‖, written in a style as nervous as the best compositions of that age, and as easy and flowing as those of the present. The vehement Friend,

† *ib.* p. 420.

‖ *Two little Notes of his are in the introduction to the Sidney-papers, vol. I. p. 115.*



the bold injured Enemy, the Statesman and the fine Gentleman are conspicuous in them.-----  
 He ceased to be all these by the age of thirty-four §.

§ I shall not dwell on the now almost authenticated story of Lady Nottingham, though That too long passed for part of the romantic history of this Lord. I mention it but to observe that the Earl had given provocation to the person accused-----though no provocation is an excuse for murder. How much to be lamented that so black an act was committed by one of our greatest heroes, to whom Britain has signal obligations. This was Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord High Admiral, and Destroyer of the Spanish Armada. It seems, Essex had highly resented it's being expressed in the Earl of Nottingham's patent, that the latter had equal share with himself in the taking of Cadiz. He was so unreasonable as to propose to have the Patent cancelled, or offered to fight Nottingham or any of his Sons. Bacon-papers, p. 365. Alas! that revenge, interest and ingratitude, should have stained such services and abilities as those of Nottingham, Raleigh and Bacon!

EDWARD

**EDWARD VERE,**  
**EARL of OXFORD,**

**W**AS the seventeenth Earl of that ancient Family, and by no means the least illustrious. His youth was distinguished by his wit, by adroitness in his exercises, by valour and zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, he is \* recorded to have been the first that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and presenting the Queen with a pair of the former, She was so pleased with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. The Earl of Oxford shone in the tournaments of that reign, in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her Majesty's own hand, being led armed by two Ladies into her presence-chamber †.

\* *Stowe.*

† *Collins's historical collections, p. 264.*

In the year 1585, He was at the head of the Nobility that embarked with the Earl of Leicester for the relief of the States of Holland; and in eighty-eight joined the Fleet with ships hired at his own expence to repell the Spanish Armada.

He was Knight of the Garter, and sat on the celebrated trials of the Queen of Scots, of the Earls of Arundel, of Essex and Southampton: But another remarkable trial in that reign, proved the [voluntary] ruin of this Peer. He was an intimate friend of the Duke of Norfolk that was condemned on account of the Scottish Queen; Lord Oxford earnestly sollicitated his Father-in-law the Treasurer Burleigh to save the Duke's life, but not succeeding, he was so incensed against the Minister, that in most absurd and unjust revenge [though the cause was amiable] he swore he would do all he could to ruin his Daughter, and accordingly not only forsook her bed, but sold and consumed great part of the vast inheritance descended to him from his ancestors.

He

He lived to be a very aged man, and died in the second year of James the First.

He was an admired Poet, and reckoned the best writer of Comedy in his time: The very names of all his plays are lost: A few of his poems are extant in a miscellany called, "The Paradise of dainty Devices." Lond. 1578. qu<sup>o</sup>. The chief part of the collection was written by Richard Edwards, another comic writer †.

## THOMAS SACKVILLE, LORD BUCKHURST.

IT is not my business to enter into the life of this Peer, as a Statesman: It is sufficient to say that few first Ministers have left so fair a character. His Family disdained the offer of an apology for it against some little cavils, which

† *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. 1. p. 152; and *Faisti*, p. 99.

“spreta exolefcunt; fi irafcare, agnita videntur\*.” It is almoft as needless to fay that he was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit. He early quitted the ftudy of the law for the flowery paths of poetry, and fhone both in Latin and Englifh compofition. In his graver years the brilliancy of his imagination grew more correct, not lefs abundant. He was called, fays Loyd, *The Star-chamber bell*, [a comparifon that does not convey much idea at prefent, but he explains it by adding] fo very flowing was his invention †. “His Secretaries,” fays Sir Robert Naunton, “had difficulty to pleafe him, he was “fo facete and choice in his ftyle.”

He was Author of the celebrated Tragedy, called, “Gorboduc;” the firft dramatic piece of any confideration in the Englifh language, written many years before Shakespear fet forth his plays †. He was affifted in it by Norton, a fellow-labourer of Sternhold and Hopkins.

\* *Loyd's worthies*, p. 680.

† *ib.* p. 678.

‡ *Antony Wood*.

This tragedy was acted before the Queen at Whitehall, by the Gentlemen of the inner Temple, 1561. It originally had the title of "Ferrex and Porrex," was printed incorrectly and surreptitiously in 1565; more compleatly in 1570: In 1590, by the title of "Gorboduc." It was re-published by Doddsley in 1736, with a preface by Mr. Spence, by the procurement of Mr. Pope, "who wondered || that the propriety and natural ease of it had not been better imitated by the dramatic authors of the succeeding age." It is to be found at the head of the second volume of the collection of old plays, published by Doddsley. Sir Philip Sidney in his apology for poetry gives this lofty character of it: "It is full of stately speeches and well-sounding phrases, climbing to the heighth of Seneca's style, and as full of notable morality, which it doth most delightfully teach, and so obtain the very end of poesy." Puttenham says, "I think that for Tragedy the Lord of Buckhurst and Maister Edward Ferreys for such doings as I have seen of theirs, do deserve the highest price:" "The Earl of Oxford and

|| *Vide Preface.*

“ Maister

“Maister Edwards of her Majesty’s chappel for  
“comedy and interlude §.”

His Lordship wrote besides,

“A preface and the life of the unfortunate  
“Duke of Buckingham in the reign of Richard  
“the Third, in verse,” in a work intituled,

“A mirrour for magistrates, being a true  
“chronicle history of the untimely falls of such  
“unfortunate princes and men of note, as have  
“happened since the first entrance of Brute into  
“this island until this latter age.” This work

was published in 1610, by Richard Niccols of  
Magdalen College in Oxford, but was the joint-  
produce of Lord Buckhurst, Mr. Baldwine,  
Mr. Higgons, Mr. Ferrers, and Mr. Church-  
yard, men of the greatest wit in that age\*.

The original thought was his Lordship’s, as we  
learn from the Editor, who says, “That the  
“penmen [of the chronicle] being many and  
“diverse, all diversly affected in the method of

§ *Art of poetry.*

\* *Life of Drayton, before his works, p. 5.*



“ this their mirrour, he followed the intended  
 “ scope of that most honourable personage, who,  
 “ by how much he did surpass the rest in the  
 “ eminence of his noble condition, by so much  
 “ he hath exceeded them all in the excellency of  
 “ his style, which with a golden pen he hath  
 “ limned out to posterity in that worthy object  
 “ of his mind, the tragedy of the Duke of  
 “ Buckingham, and in his preface then intituled,  
 “ Master Sackville’s induction, This worthy  
 “ president of learning intending to perfect all  
 “ this story himself from the conquest, being  
 “ called to a more serious expence in the great  
 “ state-affairs of his most royal Lady and Sove-  
 “ reign, left the disposal thereof to Mr.  
 “ Baldwine, &c t.”

Tiptoft and Rivers set the example of borrow-  
 ing light from other countries, and patronized  
 the importer of Printing, Caxton. The Earls  
 of Oxford and † Dorset struck out new lights for  
 the Drama, without making the multitude  
 laugh or weep at ridiculous representations

† *Collins’s Peerage in Dorset*, p. 714.

‡ *Lord Buckhurst was created Earl of Dorset.*



of Scripture. To the two former we owe PRINTING, to the two latter, TASTE-----what do we not owe perhaps to the last of the four ! Our historic plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the Mirrour for Magistrates; to that plan, and to the boldness of Lord Buckhurst's new scenes perhaps We owe SHAKESPEAR. Such debts to these four Lords, the probability of the last obligation, are sufficient to justify a CATALOGUE of NOBLE AUTHORS.

SIR ROBERT CECIL,

EARL of SALISBURY.

THIS Man who had the fortune or misfortune to please both Queen Elizabeth and James the First; who like the Son of the Duke of Lerma, had the uncommon fate of succeeding \* his own Father in the Prime-

\* *After a short interval.*

ministership,

ministership, and who unlike that Son of Lerma did not, though treacherous to every body else, supplant his own Father, this man is sufficiently known; his public story may be found in all our histories, his particular in the Biographia; and if any body's curiosity is still unsatisfied about him, they may see a tedious account of his last sickness in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*.

He wrote

“*Adversus perduelles* ;” an answer to some Popish libels.

“Several speeches in Parliament ; and

“Many letters †.

“One in the Cabala to his Father.

“Some notes on Dr. Dee's discourse on the  
“reformation of the Calendar.”

† *Vide Sawyer's memorials in three vols. folio.*

HENRY

*HENRY HOWARD,*  
EARL of NORTHAMPTON,

**Y**OUNGER Son of the famous Earl of Surrey, was said to be the learnedest amongst the nobility, and the most noble amongst the learned. To these advantages of birth and education were added the dignities of Earl, Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, Governor of Dover-castle, [where he was \* buried] one of the Commissioners for the office of Earl-marshal, Lord privy-seal, High-Steward of Oxford, and Chancellor of Cambridge. He added himself the still nobler title of Founder of three Hospitals, at Greenwich in Kent, at Clin in Shropshire, and at Castle-rising in Norfolk †. These topics of

\* *He died at the palace he had built at Charing-cross, now Northumberland-house: He gave the design for Audley-Inn.* Loyd's worthies, p. 780.

† *Dugdale's baronage, vol. 2. p. 275.*

panegyric were sure not to be over-looked by our writers of genealogies, who winnow the characters of all mankind, and take due care not to lay up any of the chaff. ----- But what have our historians to say of this Man! What a tale have they to tell of murder! ----- But it is necessary to take up his character a little higher. On his Father's death he appears to have been left in very scanty circumstances, and though there is no doubt of his having parts, and very flexile ones too, they carried him no great lengths during the long reign of Elizabeth: In her Successor's they produced ten-fold. Antony Bacon giving an account of a conference he had with his Aunt about the Cecils, wishes for the genius of the Lord Henry Howard, or that of Signor Perez, to assist him with the facility and grace which they had in relating their own actions †. Lady Bacon, the severe and froward, but upright Mother of Antony and Sir Francis, had no such favourable impressions of Lord Henry, against whom, as he was an intimate of Antony and the Earl of Essex, She often warns her Son, calling Howard, *a dangerous*

† Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 132

*intelligencing man, and no doubt a subtle Papist inwardly, a very instrument of the Spanish Papists.* No mistaken judgment; he had been bred a Papist, and though at this time he seems to have acted Protestantism ||, he openly reverted to Popery in the next reign, which at the King's request he again abandoned, and yet at his death avowed himself a Catholic §. The same Lady foretells his betraying his Brother Norfolk, whom he was still solliciting to his ruin; "For  
 " He [Lord Henry] pretending courtesy, work-  
 " eth mischeif perilously. I have long [says she]  
 " known him, and observed him. His work-  
 " ings have been stark naught\*." Her Lady-  
 ship had learning, and was profuse of it; in  
 another place † She calls him "*Subtiliter sub-*  
 "*dolus*, and a subtle Serpent." Rowland White,  
 of a nature less acrimonious, only says, "That

|| *He had even been a competitor with Grindal for the Archbishoprick of York, but miscarried from the doubtfulness of his religion.*

Vide Life of Grindal in the Biograp. p. 2432.

§ *Lord Brook's five years of King James, p. 57.*

\* *Bacon-papers, vol. I. p. 227.*

† *ib. p. 309.*

“ the Lord Henry Howard was held for a ran-  
 “ ter †.” Sir Antony Weldon speaks of him  
 as one of the grossest flatterers alive.-----But it  
 is the mode to reject his testimony as too severe  
 a writer.-----Yet on what times was he bitter !  
 What character that he has censured, has whiten-  
 ed by examination ? To instance in this Lord  
 Northampton. I shall not content myself with  
 observing that Sir Fulke Greyile says ‖, “ He  
 “ was famous for secret insinuation and for cun-  
 “ ning flatteries, and by reason of these flatteries  
 “ a fit man for the conditions of those times.”  
 Nor that Monsieur de Beaumont, the French  
 Embassador at that time, calls him one of the  
 greatest flatterers and calumniators that ever  
 lived §: Let Him speak for himself. He first  
 founded his hopes of preferment on the Earl of  
 Essex, to whom He seems to have made un-  
 bounded court. In one of his letters he tells  
 that Favorite, “ So God deal with me in *die illo*,  
 “ as I would lose of my own blood to save  
 “ yours ; and hold all those given over utterly

† *Sidney-papers*, p. 129.

‖ *In his five years of King James*, p. 5.

§ *Bacon-papers*, vol. 2. p. 501.

“ in *sensum reprobissimum*, whose malice can distinguish at this day between the safe-guard of your worthy person and the life of your country\*.” In another, “ When I see you not, yet I think of you, and with the most divine philosophers will ever settle my beatitude in contemplation of that shining object, unto which hypocrisy or flattery can add no grace, because the rare worth of itself hath made it very truly and singularly super-excellent †.” And as excess of flattery to the creature is not content till it has dared to engage even the Creator in it’s hyperboles, he tells Essex, “ My hope of your safe return is anchored in Heaven. I believe that God himself is not only pleased with his own workmanship in you, as he was when *vidit omnia quæ creavit, et erant valde bona*; but withal that he is purposed to protect that worthy person of your lordship’s under the wings of his cherubim ‡.” What could Sir Antony Weldon say too bad of the flattery of a man, who paints the *great God* of heaven smit-

\* *ib.* vol. 2. p. 246.

† *ib.* p. 363.

‡ *ib.* p. 429.



ten, like an old doating Queen, with a frail phantom of his own creation!

But though Northampton could flatter, honest Abbot could not: The Earl prosecuting some persons in the Star-chamber for defamation, as his infamy began to grow public, when the Lords were ready to pass sentence, the Archbishop rose and to the Earl's face told him, "Those things said of him *were* grounded upon reason, and for which men of upright consciences had some reason to speak-----and that his Lordship's own letters made evident that he had done some things against his own conscience, merely to attain unto honour and sovereignty and to please the King."-----And then pulled out a letter from Northampton to Cardinal Bel-larmine, in which the Earl professed to the latter "That howsoever the condition of the times compelled him and his Majesty urged him to turne Protestant, yet neverthelesse his heart stood with the Papists, and that he would be ready to further them in any attempt ||."-----

But

|| *Northampton was so abashed with this reproof, that as soon as the Court broke up, he went to Greenwich,*



But to have done with this topic, which I should gladly quit, if it were not to pass to that of blood. Howard, who always kept terms with the Cecils, and when he had presented one of his compositions to Essex, sent another to Burleigh, at the same time with a true sycophant's art confessing it to his friend, skirrnished himself out of Essex's misfortunes, and became the instrument of Sir Robert Cecil's correspondence

*wich, made his will, confessing himself a Papist, and died soon after. Sir Fulke Grevile's five years of King James, p. 57. This small book contains little more than the story of the Earl and Countess of Somerset and of Northampton, to whom Sir Fulke would not only ascribe almost every thing done at that period, but resolves all into malicious designs of mischief, as Northampton's drawing the Bishops into declaring for the divorce, in order to expose that Bench; an unnecessary finesse to circumvent men so ready for any infamy as many of the order were at that time. It seems strange that an author who refined so much, should have reasoned so little, as to believe in witches and incantations. The new volume of the Biographia rejects this work as not Lord Brooke's, for no better reason than his not having mentioned it in his other writings. A Clergyman might as well refuse to baptize a Child, because the Father at a former christening did not tell him that he intended to beget it.*

with

with King James §, which Cecil pretended was for the service of his Mistress, as the confidence of her Ministers would assure that Prince of his peaceable Succession, and prevent his giving her any disturbance. This negotiation \* was immediately rewarded by James on his accession with his favour and with the honours I have mentioned; but as every rising favorite was the object of Northampton's baseness, he addicted his services to the Earl of Somerset, and became a chief and shocking instrument in that Lord's match with Northampton's kinswoman the Countess of Essex, and of the succeeding murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Northampton, the pious Endower of Hospitals, died luckily before the plot came to light; but his letters were read in court-----not all, for there was such a horrid mixture of obscenity and blood in them, that the Chief Justice could not go through them in common decency.-----It is time to come to this Lord's works.

§ *Bacon-papers, vol. 2. p. 514.*

\* *Loyd says that Northampton was no Flatterer, nor ambitious! page 781. Those who condemn Sir Antony Weldon's impartiality, may perhaps admire Loyd's veracity.*

He

He wrote,

“A Defensative against the poison of supposed  
“prophecies,” dedicated to Sir Francis Walsing-  
ham, and printed in qu<sup>o</sup>. at London, in 1583,  
and re-printed there in folio in 1620, by J. Charl-  
wood, Printer to the Earl’s great Nephew,  
the Earl of Arundel. There is a long account  
of this work in the British librarian, p. 331.

“An apology for the government of Wo-  
“men,” never published, but extant in manu-  
script in the Bodleian library.

“An abstract of the frauds of the Officers of  
“the Navy,” addressed to King James; manu-  
script in the King’s library †.

“A devotional piece, with the judgments of  
“primitive interpreters.” This is all we know  
of this piece, only mentioned by his Lordship in  
a letter to Lord Burleigh, to whom he sent it ‡.

† *Casley’s Catal.* p. 273.

‡ *Bacon-papers*, vol. 2. p. 247.

“Another

“Another treatise of devotion,” that seems to have been different from the last, and rather, “Forms of prayer,” sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury in March 1596-7, with a letter in which this hypocrite tells the Bishop “That he had tasted by experience of private exercises for the space of many years what comfort these proportions work in a faithful soul; and desiring his Grace to refer the book to Dr. Andrews or Dr. Bancroft, and if no objection was found with it, he humbly craves his Grace’s favour that the Press might ease him of so great a charge and fatigue as it had been to him to copy it out, and cause it to be copied for his importunate friends\*.” In this letter, as in all his Lordship’s compositions, is a great mixture of affectation and pedantry.

By a letter of the Earl of Essex to him, it looks as if one of Northampton’s arts of flattery to the former was drawing up his pedigree †.

\* *ib.* p. 325.

† *ib.* p. 342.

And to raise and ascertain Essex's authority as Earl-marshal, Northampton appears to have undertaken a treatise on that office. but not to have completed it †.

## LORD CHANCELLOR

*ELLESMERE,*

**T**HE Founder of the House of Egerton, published nothing during his life, but a "Speech in the Exchequer-chamber touching the Postnati," printed at London in qu<sup>o</sup>. in 1609. After his death there appeared in his name

"Certain observations concerning the office of Lord Chancellor." London: 1651, octavo.

He left to his Chaplain, Mr. Williams, afterwards the celebrated Lord-keeper and Bishop of Lincoln, four manuscript collections con-

† *ib.* 365.

cerning “The Prerogative Royal, Privileges of  
 “Parliament, Proceedings in Chancery, and the  
 “Power of the Star-chamber\*.” Of which I  
 find printed “Ellesmere’s privileges and prero-  
 “gatives of the High-court of Chancery,  
 “1614†.”

SIR FRANCIS BACON,  
 VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS,

THE PROPHET OF ARTS, which NEW-  
 TON was sent afterwards to reveal. It  
 would be impertinent to the reader to enter into  
 any account of this amazing Genius or his  
 works: Both will be universally admired as long  
 as *science* exists.-----As long as *ingratitude* and  
*adulation* are despicable, so long shall we lament  
 the depravity of this great Man’s *heart*!-----  
 Alas! that HE, who could command *immortal*  
*fame*, should have stooped to the little *ambition*  
*of power*!

\* *ib. vol. 1. p. 479.*

† *Harl. Catal. vol. 2. p. 651.*

SIR *FULKE GREVILLE*,  
 LORD BROOKE,

A MAN of much note in his time, but one of those admired wits who have lost much of their reputation in the eyes of posterity. A thousand accidents of birth, court-favour or popularity, concur sometimes to gild a slender proportion of merit. After ages who look when those beams are withdrawn, wonder what attracted the eyes of the multitude. No man seems to me so astonishing an object of temporary admiration as the celebrated friend of the Lord Brooke, the famous Sir Philip Sidney. The learned of Europe dedicated their works to Him; the Republic of Poland thought him at least worthy to be in the nomination for their crown. All the muses of England wept his death. When we at this distance of time inquire what prodigious merits excited such admiration, what do we find?-----



Great valour.-----But it was an age of heroes.-----  
 In full of all other talents we have a tedious, lamentable, pedantic, pastoral romance, which the patience of a young virgin in love cannot now wade through; and some absurd attempts to fetter English verse in Roman chains; a proof that this applauded author understood little of the genius of his own language. The few of his letters extant are poor matters; one \* to a steward of his father, an instance of unwarrantable violence. By far the best presumption of his abilities [to us who can judge only by what we see] is a † pamphlet published amongst the Sidney-papers, being an answer to the famous libel called *Leicester's common-wealth*. It defends his uncle with great spirit: What had been said in derogation to their blood seems to have touched Sir Philip most. He died with the rashness ‡ of a volunteer, after having lived to write with the *sang froid* and prolixity of Mademoiselle Scuderi,

\* *Sidney-papers, vol. 1. p. 256.*

† *ib. in the introduction, p. 62.*

‡ *Queen Elizabeth used to say of Lord Essex, "We shall have him knocked o' the head like that rash fellow Sidney."*

Let



Let not this examination of a favorite character be taken in an ill light. There can be no motive but *just criticism* for calling in question the fame of another man at this distance of time. Were Posterity to allow all the patents bestowed by cotemporaries, *The Temple of Fame* would be crowded by worthless dignitaries. How many Princes would be pressing in, the weakest or wickedest of Mankind, because Courtiers or Medals called them *Great!* One Man still appears there by a yet more admissible title, Philip *the Good* Duke of Burgundy-----one shudders to read what massacres he made of his Flemish subjects. Louis the Thirteenth claims under the title of *the Just*: There can scarce be a more abominable fact than one in Voltaire's new Universal History. Monsieur de Cinqmars, the King's favorite, had with his Majesty's secret approbation endeavoured to destroy Richelieu---- and failed. The King was glad to appease the Cardinal by sacrificing his Friend, whom he used to call *Cher Ami*. When the hour of execution arrived, Louis pulled out his watch, and with a villainous smile said, "Je crois qu'à cette  
 "heure *Cher Ami* fait une vilaine mine." Voltaire

taire commending him says, that this King's character is not sufficiently known.-----It was not indeed, while such an anecdote remained unstained with the blackest colours of history!

I am sensible that I have wandered from my subject by touching on Sir Philip Sidney; but writing his life is writing Sir Fulke Grevile's, who piqued himself most, and it was his chief merit, on being, as he styled himself on his tomb, THE FRIEND OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.-----It was well he did not make the same parade of his Friendship with the Earl of Essex: An anecdote I have mentioned before || seems to show that he was not so strict in all his friendships. He had more merit in being the patron of Camden.

This Lord's works were,

“ A very short speech in Parliament,” recorded by Lord Bacon § .

“ The life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney.

|| *Vide page 138.*

§ *Apothegms, p. 221 ; and Biograph. p. 2395.*

Sir

“ Sir Fulke Grevile’s five years of King  
 “ James, or the condition of the state of Eng-  
 “ land, and the relation it had to other Pro-  
 “ vinces.” A very thin quarto, 1643.

We are told \* that he proposed to write the life of Queen Elizabeth, a work not much to be regretted, as he himself acquainted the Earl of Salisbury, “ that though he intended to deliver  
 “ nothing but the truth, yet he did not hold  
 “ himself bound to tell all the truth,” a dispensation which of all ranks of men an historian perhaps is the last that has a right to give himself. What he conceals is probably the part that would afford most information. It is worth the reader’s while to have recourse to the original passage, where he will find the gross shifts used by Salisbury to render Sir Fulke’s meditated history abortive, which however he seemed to have little reason to dread, after the declaration I have mentioned.

“ A letter to an honourable Lady, with advice  
 “ how to behave herself to a husband of whom  
 “ she was jealous.”

\* *Vide Biograph. p. 2396.*

“A letter of travel :” It contains directions to his cousin Grevile Verney then in France.

“Cælica,” a collection of CIX. songs.

“A treatise of human learning,” in CL. stanzas.

“An inquisition upon fame and honour,” in LXXXVI. stanzas.

“A treatise of wars,” in LXVIII. stanzas.

“His remains,” consisting of political and philosophical poems.

“M. Tullius Cicero, a Tragedy ;” but this is disputed.

“Alaham, a Tragedy.

“Mustapha, a Tragedy.”

The two last plays have the chorus after the manner of the ancients ; a pedantry as injudicious as Sir Philip’s English hexameters. After all the attempts to revive that mob of confidants, after all the laborious Pere Brumoy’s dissertations † to justify them, do they cease to appear unnatural excrescencies of a *drama*, whose

† *Theatre des Grecs.* faults

faults are admired as much as it's excellencies? With all the difference of Grecian, and French or English manners, it is impossible to conceive that Phædra trusted her incestuous passion, or Medea her murderous revenge, to a whole troop of attendants. If Metastasio's Operas survive for so much time as constitutes certain and unlimited admiration in Lovers of Antiquity, it will be in vain for future Pedants to tell Men of Sense two thousand years hence, that our manners were different from theirs; they will never bear to hear every scene concluded with a song, whether the Actor who is going off the stage be in love or in rage, be going to a wedding or to execution. In fact, the Ancients no more trusted their secrets, especially of a criminal sort, to all their domestics, than we sing upon every occasion: The manners of no country affect the great out-lines of human life, of human passions. Besides, if they did, whenever the manners of an age are ridiculous, it is not the business of Tragedy to adopt, but of Comedy to expose them. They who defend absurdities, can have little taste for real beauties. There is nothing so unlike sense as nonsense, yet in how many authors is the latter admired for the sake of the former!

*GEORGE CAREW,*

*EARL of TOTNESS,*

**T**HE younger Son of a Dean of Exeter, raised himself by his merit to great honours. Though his titles were conferred by the Kings James and Charles, his services were performed under Elizabeth, in whose reign he was Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, Treasurer of the army there, President of Munster, and one of the Lords Justices. With less than 4000 men He reduced many castles and forts to the Queen's obedience, took the Earl of Desmond prisoner, and brought the Bourks, O'Briens, and other rebels to submission. He baffled all attempts of the Spaniards on his Province, and established it in perfect peace. He died in an honorable old age at the Savoy in 1629, and is buried under a goodly monument at Stratford upon Avon. He was a great patron of learning and lover of antiquities.

He

He wrote,

“*Pacata Hibernia*, or the history of the wars  
“ in Ireland, especially within the province of  
“ Mounster in 1599, 1600, 1601, and 1602;”  
which after his death was printed in folio at Lon-  
don in 1633, with seventeen maps, being pub-  
lished by his natural Son Thomas Stafford\*.

It is certain that his Lordship proposed to write  
the reign of Henry the Fifth, and had made col-  
lections and extracts for that purpose. The  
author of the life of Michael Drayton says †,  
that Speed’s reign of that Prince was written by  
our Earl: Others ‡ only say that his Lordship’s  
collections were inserted in it.

Others of his collections in four volumes folio,  
relating to Ireland, are in the Bodleian library at  
Oxford. Others were sold by his executors to  
Sir Robert Shirley ||.

\* *Vide Ant. Wood and Dugdale’s baronage.*

† p. 15.

‡ *Gen. Dict. vol. 9. p. 324; Biogr. p. 1171.*

|| *Dugdale, vol. 2. p. 423.*



*WILLIAM HERBERT,*  
EARL of PEMBROKE.

**H**IS character is not only one of the most amiable in Lord Clarendon's History, but is one of the best \* drawn; not being marked with any strong lines, it distinguishes the delicacy of that happy pencil, to which the real pencil must yeild of the renowned portrait-painter of that age.-----Vandyke little thought when he drew Sir Edward Hyde, that a greater Master than himself was sitting to him. They had indeed great resemblance in their manners; each copied *Nature* faithfully. Vandyke's men are not all of exact heighth and symmetry, of equal corpulence; his women are not Madonnas or Venus's: The likeness seems to have been studied in all, the character in many: His dresses are those of the times. The Historian's fidelity

\* *Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. I. p. 57.*



is as remarkable; he represents the folds and plaits, the windings and turnings of each character he draws; and though he varies the lights and shades as would best produce the effect he designs, yet his colours are never those of imagination, nor disposed without a singular propriety. Hampden is not painted in the armour of Brutus, nor would Cromwell's mask fit either Julius or Tiberius.

“The Earl of Pembroke,” says another writer †, “was not only a great favorer of  
 “learned and ingenious men, but was himself  
 “learned, and endowed to admiration with a  
 “poetical geny, as by those amorous and not  
 “inelegant aires and poems of his composition  
 “doth evidently appear; some of which had  
 “musical notes set to them by Henry Lawes and  
 “Nicholas Laneare.” All that he hath extant  
 were published with this title,

“Poems written by William Earl of Pem-  
 broke, &c. many of which are answered by  
 way of repartee by Sir Benjamin Rudyard;  
 with other poems written by them occasionally  
 and apart.” Lond. 1660. oct<sup>o</sup>.

† *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. I. p. 546.

SIR *DUDLEY CARLETON*,  
 VISCOUNT DORCHESTER,

**I**S little known but in his capacity of Minister to foreign courts, for which he seems to have been well qualified; but by his subservience to his Masters and to his patron the Duke of Buckingham one should have thought he had imbibed his \* prerogative-notions, as Embassadors are a little apt to do, in other schools than Holland and Venice where he was chiefly resident. His negotiations have been lately presented to the public; a munificence *it* might oftener, but never should without gratitude receive. It was not the fault of the Minister or of the Editor that these transactions turned chiefly on the Synod of Dort. It is always curious to know what wars a great Monarch waged: Sir Dudley would probably have been glad to negotiate in earnest the in-

\* *Vide histor. preface to the new edition of his letters, p. 20.*

terests of the Palatinate; but the King had other business to think of than the preservation or ruin of his children-----while there was a chance that the Dyer's Son Vorstius might be Divinity-professor at Leyden, instead of being burnt, as his Majesty hinted *to the Christian prudence* † of the Dutch that he deserved to be, our Embassadors could not receive instructions, and consequently could not treat, on any other business. The King, who did not resent the Massacre at Amboyna, was on the point of breaking with the States for supporting a man who professed the heresies of Enjedinus, Ostodorus, &c. points of extreme consequence to Great Britain! Sir Dudley Carleton was forced to threaten the Dutch, not only with the hatred of King James, but also with his pen.

This Lord's writings are †,

“ Balance pour peser en toute equité & droic-  
 “ ture la harangue faite n'aguères en l'assemblée

† *They are the King's own words from his letter in the Mercure François; vide marginal note to the article Vorstius in the General Dictionary, vol. 10. p. 36, where may be seen a summary of this whole affair.*

† *Antony Wood, vol. 1. p. 563.*

“ des

“ des illustres & puissans Seignours Messeig-  
 “ neurs les Estats generaux des Provinces unies  
 “ du pais bas, &c.” 1618. qu<sup>o</sup>.

“ Haranque faite au counseile de Mefs. les  
 “ Estats generaux des Provinces unies, touchant  
 “ le discord & les troubles de l’eglise & la police,  
 “ caufés par la doctrine d’Arminius.” 6 Oct.  
 1617, stil. nov. Printed with the former.

“ Various letters in the Cabala.

“ Several French and Latin letters to Voffius,”  
 printed with Voffius’s Epistles. Lond. 1690. fol.

“ Speeches in Parliament,” printed in Rush-  
 worth’s collections.

“ Memoirs for dispatches of political affairs  
 “ relating to Holland and England 1618, with  
 “ several propositions made to the States.” MS.

“ Particular observations of the military affairs  
 “ in the Palatinate and the Low-Countries,  
 “ annis, 1621 and 1622.” MS.

“ Letters

“Letters relating to State Affairs written to  
 “the King and Viscount Rochester from Ve-  
 “nice, ann. 1613.” MS.

“Letters from and to Sir Dudley Carleton,  
 “Knt. during his embassy in Holland from Janu-  
 “ary 1615-6, to December 1620, with a judi-  
 “cious historical preface.” Lond. 1757. qu<sup>o</sup>,  
 This is the collection mentioned above.

## EDWARD CECIL,

## VISCOUNT WIMBLEDON,

**A** Martial Lord in the reigns of King James  
 and King Charles, followed the wars in  
 the Netherlands for the space of thirty-five  
 years, and was a General of great reputation  
 till his miscarriage in the expedition to Cales.  
 He was second Son of the Earl of Exeter, and  
 Grandson of Burleigh. King Charles made him  
 of his Privy-council, Governor of Portsmouth,

and a Peer. He has barely a title to this catalogue, and yet too much to be omitted: In the King's library are two tracts in manuscript drawn up by his Lordship, \* one intituled

“ The Lord Viscount Wimbleton his method  
 “ how the coasts of the kingdom may be defended  
 “ against any enemy, in case the royal navye  
 “ should be otherwise employed or impeached,  
 “ 1628.”

As I am unwilling to multiply authors unnecessarily, it will be sufficient to mention that in the same place is another paper on the same subject with a noble name to it, and called

† “ The opinion of the LORD GRAY, Sir  
 “ JOHN NORRIS, &c. for the defence of the  
 “ realm against invasion, 1588.”

Our Peer's other piece is intituled  
 “ Lord Viscount Wimbleton's demonstration  
 “ of divers parts of war; especially of Caval-  
 “ lerye †.”

There

\* *Casley's catalogue*, p. 276.

† *ib.* 281.

‡ *ib.* 283. *There is a letter from Camden to this Lord, who had consulted him upon some precedent of discipline. Camdeni &c. epistolæ*, p. 351.

There is extant besides in print,

“The Answer of the Viscount Wimbledon  
to the charge of the Earl of Essex and nine  
other Colonels at the council-table, relating  
to the expedition against Calés ||.”

**ROBERT CAREY,**

**EARL of MONMOUTH.**

**W**AS a near relation of Queen Elizabeth, but appears to have owed his preferment to the dispatch he used in informing her Successor of her death. Her Majesty seems to have been as little fond of advancing her relations by the Mother, as She was solicitous to keep down those who partook of her Blood-royal. The former could not well complain, when She was

|| It is printed at the end of Lord Lansdown's works, Lord Wimbledon being supposed to be assisted in it by Sir Richard Greenville. Vide the life of the latter in the Biogr. Brit. vol. 4.



so indifferent even about vindicating her Mother's fame. This will excuse our Earl Robert's assiduity about her heir, which indeed He relates himself with great simplicity. The Queen treated him with much familiarity: Visiting her in her last illness and praying that her health might continue, She took him by the hand and wrung it hard and said, "No, Robin, I am not well," and fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs, which he professes he never knew her to do in all his life time, but for the death of the Queen of Scots. He found She would die.-----"I could not," says he, "but think in what a wretched estate I should be left, most of my livelyhood depending on her life. And hereupon I bethought myself with what grace and favour I was ever received of the King of Scots, whensoever I was sent to him. I did assure myself it was neither unjust nor dishonest for me to do for myself, if God at that time should call her to his mercy." These words are taken from an account of that Princess's death, published by Dr. Birch among Sir Thomas Edmond's papers, and are extracted from the only work of this Earl, *viz.*

"Memoirs



“Memoirs of his own life,” a manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and which it is great pity is not communicated to the Public.

**HENRY MONTAGU,**

**EARL of MANCHESTER,**

**W**AS Grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and was Father of the Lord Kimbolton, who with five Members of the House of Commons were so remarkably accused by King Charles the First. Earl Henry was bred a Lawyer, rose swiftly through most of the ranks of that profession to some of the greatest honours of the state and peerage; his preferments are thus enumerated by Loyd in his State-worthies\*. Serjeant at Law, Knight, Recorder of London, Lord Chief Justice of the

\* page 1027.

King's-Bench, Lord Treasurer of England, Baron of Kimbolton, Viscount Mandeville, President of the Council, Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy-seal. Lord Clarendon has drawn † his character. He lived to a very great age, and wrote a book called

“Manchester al mondo, or meditations on  
“life and death.”

**ROBERT GREVILLE,**  
**LORD BROOKE,**

**M**AD E a figure at the beginning of the Civil War, and probably was a man of great virtue, for the royalist writers condescend to say, that if he had lived a little longer, he would probably have seen through the designs of his party and deserted them. This silly sort of apology has been made for other Patriots, and

† vol. I. p. 54, 55.

by higher writers than meer genealogists, as if nothing but the probability of a conversion could excuse those Heroes who withstood the arbitrary proceedings of Charles and his Ministers, and to whose Spirit we owe so much of our Liberty. Our Antiquaries weep over the destruction of Convents, and our Historians sigh for Charles and Laud! But there is not the least reason to suppose that this Lord Brooke would have abandoned his principles: Lord Clarendon represents him as one of the most determined of the party; and it is not probable that a man who was on the point of seeking *Liberty* in the forests of America, would have deserted her banners when victorious in her own Britain. He and the Lord Say and Seal had actually pitched upon a spot in New England, whither they proposed to transport themselves, when the excesses of the court threatened destruction to the freedom of their Country. In 1635, the two Lords sent over Mr. George Fenwicke to prepare a retreat for them and their friends, in consequence of which a little town was built, and called by their joint names, Saybrook. But a nobler spirit arising, the two Lords refused to the King's face to enter  
into

into the engagement, which he proposed to the Peers at York, of professions of loyalty and abhorrence of those he called Rebels. Their Lordships were active in all the patriot measures in the House of Lords; and the Lord Brooke exerted the utmost spirit and gallantry in the war that followed, though he was one of the first victims in the cause of his country, being shot in the eye in 1643, as he was storming the Church-cloze at Litchfield. It is lamentable that, my Lord Clarendon \* should relate gravely many remarks of the populace on this death, in their language called judgments. Lord Brooke it seems had prayed aloud that very morning, "That if the cause he was engaged in, were not just and right, he might instantly be cut off."----- Had Lord Clarendon mentioned this as an instance of Lord Brooke's sincerity, it had been commendable. But did the noble Historian suppose that the Ruler of the Universe inflicts sudden destruction as the way to set right a conscientious Man? Alas! the Historian was not thinking of the Ruler of Heaven, but of those trumpery Vicegerents, who would indeed be more proper avengers of a royal Cause! He says, "it was

\* *vol. 3. p. 149.* "observed

“observed that the day of Lord Brooke’s death  
 “was St. Chadd’s day, to whom Litchfield Ca-  
 “thedral was formerly dedicated.” My Lord Cla-  
 rendon with the Majesty of Livy was not with-  
 out his superstition.-----The Roman had his  
 holy Chickens, and Lord Clarendon his St.  
 Chadd! †.

Lord Brooke’s works are,

“The nature of Truth, it’s union and unity  
 “with the Soul, which is one in it’s essence,  
 “faculties, acts, one with Truth.” Lond. 1640.

12mo. This was addressed in a letter to his  
 friend J. S. who published it with a preface.  
 It was answered in 1643 by John Wallis, a Mi-  
 nister in London, afterwards Professor of Geo-  
 metry at Oxford.

“A discourse opening the nature of Episco-  
 “pacy, which is exercised in England.” Lond.  
 1641. Antony Wood says his Lordship was

† *There are many of these ominous reflections in  
 the Athenæ Oxonienses: Party could lower my Lord  
 Clarendon’s understanding to a level with Antony  
 Wood’s. Vide Athen. vol. I. p. 523.*

assisted therein by some puritanical Ministers. Milton, a better judge, commends it for breathing the spirit of toleration-----which was not the spirit of the Puritans.

“Two Speeches spoken in the Guildhall, London, concerning his Majesty’s refusal of a treaty of peace.” Lond. 1642.

“Answer to the Speech of Philip Earl of Pembroke concerning accommodation, in the House of Lords, December 19, 1642.” In one sheet quarto, printed by order of the House; re-printed in the collection of Lord Somers’s tracts †.

As the utmost impartiality is intended in this treatise, it is right to acquaint the Reader, that this Lord Brooke, with Roman principles, was not without Roman prejudices, and gross ones too. In this Speech He declared his approbation of such men in the Parliament’s army *as would piously have sacrificed their own Fathers to the Commands of both Houses.* Was a Man possessed with such horrid enthusiasm on the point of changing his party?

† vol. I. p. 16.

“Speech

“Speech at the election of his Captains and  
“Commanders at Warwick-castle.” Lond.  
1643.

LORD KEEPER

LITTLETON,

IS so fully described by my Lord Clarendon,  
and there are so few \* additional circum-  
stances related of him elsewhere, that it would  
be an useles recapitulation to mention more  
than the list of his compositions, which were

“Several Speeches †.

“Several arguments and discourses.

\* *That good man Bishop Hall insinuates in his  
hard Measure, p. 48, &c. that the Keeper attempt-  
ed to make his peace with the prevailing Party, by  
an untimely sacrifice of the Protestation of the  
Bishops. Vide Biogr. Brit. p. 2492.*

† *Wood, vol. 2. p. 83.*



“ Reports in the Common Pleas and Exchequer.

“ His humble submission and supplication to the House of Lords, September 28, 1642”.  
Uncertain if genuine †.

EDWARD

LORD HERBERT

OF

CHERBURY,

ONE of the greatest ornaments of the learned peerage, was a man of a martial spirit and a profound understanding. He was made Knight of the Bath when Prince Henry was installed for the Garter; and being sent Embassador to France to interpose in behalf of the Protestants of that Kingdom, he returned the insolence of the great Constable Luynes with the spirit of a Gentleman, without committing his dignity of Embassador. It occasioned a cool-

† *ibid.*

ness



ness between the Courts, but the blame fell wholly on the Constable. In 1625 Sir Edward was made a Baron of Ireland, in 1631 of England, but in the cause of his Country sided with it's Representatives. He died in 1648, having written

“ De Veritate, prout distinguitur à Revelatione, à verisimili, à possibili, à falso. Cui operi additi sunt duo alii tractatus; primus, de causis errorum; alter, de religione Laici. Una cum appendice ad Sacerdotes de religione Laici; & quibusdam poematibus.” It was translated into French and printed at Paris in quarto, in 1639. In this book the Author asserts the doctrine of innate ideas. Mr. Locke, who has taken notice of this work, allows his Lordship to be *a Man of great parts*. Gassendi answered it at the request of Peiresc and Diodati, but the answer was not published till after Gassendi's death. Baxter made remarks on the Treatise de Veritate, in his “More reasons for the Christian religion;” and one Kortholt, a foolish German zealot, took such offence at it, that he wrote a treatise intituled, “De tribus Impostoribus magnis,

“ magnis, Edvardo Herbert, Thomâ Hobbes,  
 “ & Benedicto Spinofâ, liber \*.

“ De religione Gentilium, errorumque apud  
 “ eos caufis.” The first part was printed at  
 London 1645, 8vo. and the whole in 1663 qu<sup>o</sup>.  
 and re-printed in 1700 octavo. It was translated  
 into English by Mr. W. Lewis, 1705, octavo.

\* *Gen. Diet.* vol. 6. p. 122. *Wood*, vol. 2. p. 118.  
 In *Leland's view of Deiftical writers*, vol. 1. p. 24.  
 it is said that there exists a manuscript life of this  
 Lord, drawn up from memorials penned by him-  
 self, in which is a most extraordinary account of his  
 Lordship putting up a most solemn prayer for a sign  
 to direct him whether he should publish his *Treatise*  
*de Veritate* or not; and that he interpreted a sudden  
 noise as an imprimatur. There is no stronger cha-  
 racteristic of human nature than it's being open to  
 the grossest contradictions: One of Lord Herbert's  
 chief arguments against revealed religion, is, the  
 improbability that Heaven should reveal it's will to  
 only a portion of the earth, which he terms parti-  
 cular religion. How could a man [supposing the  
 anecdote genuine] who doubted of partial, believe  
 individual revelation? What vanity to think his  
 book of such importance to the cause of truth, that it  
 could extort a declaration of the Divine Will, when  
 the interests of half Mankind could not!

“ Expeditio

“Expediatio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream  
“infulam.” Published by Tim. Baldwin, L.L.D.  
1656. Lond. octavo.

“Life and reign of Henry the Eighth.”  
Lond. 1649, 1672, and 1682. Re-printed in  
Kenner’s compleat History of England. The  
original manuscript was deposited by the Author  
in 1643, in the archives of the Bodleian library.  
It was undertaken by command of King James  
the First, and is much esteemed: Yet one can-  
not help regretting that a man who found it ne-  
cessary to take up arms against Charles the First,  
should have palliated the enormities of Henry  
the Eighth, in comparison of whom King  
Charles was an excellent Prince. It is strange  
that writing a Man’s life should generally make  
the Biographer become enamoured of his subject;  
whereas one should think that the nicer disqui-  
sition one makes into the life of any man, the  
less reason one should find to love or admire  
him.

“Occasional poems.” Lond. 1665. octavo.  
Published by H. Herbert, his younger Son, and  
by

by him dedicated to Edward Lord Herbert, Grandson of the Author.

Others of his poems are dispersed among the works of other authors, particularly in Joshua Sylvester's "Lacrymæ lacrymarum, or the spirit of tears distilled for the untimely death of Prince Henry." Lond. 1613. qu<sup>o</sup>.

He is buried at St. Giles's in the fields, but had erected an allegoric monument for himself in the church of Montgomery, a description of which is given by Loyd †. His Lordship had been indemnified by the Parliament for his castle of Montgomery, which they thought proper to demolish.

## JAMES STANLEY, EARL of DERBY.

AMONG the sufferers for King Charles the First none cast greater lustre on the cause than this heroic Lord, who seems to have been actuated by a true spirit of honour and dis-

† *Eng. Worthies*, p. 1018.

interestedness.

interestedness. Some contracted great merit from their behaviour in that quarrel; the conduct and brave death of this Lord were but the conclusion of a life of virtue, accomplishments and humanity.

He wrote

“ The History and Antiquities of the Isle of  
 “ Man, [his own little kingdom] with an ac-  
 “ count of his own proceedings and losses in the  
 “ civil war; interspersed with sundry advices to  
 “ his Son.” It was not completed as he in-  
 tended it, but is published as he left it in Peck’s  
*Defiderata curiosa* \*.

But what did him greater honour was the spirited answer he sent to Ireton, who made him large offers if he would deliver up the Island to him. Though that letter has been † printed

\* *vol. 2. lib. 11.*

† *In a collection of letters printed by Bickerton 1745, p. 10; and in another in two volumes by Doddsley 1755, vol. 1. p. 190. There are some slight variations in the two copies, and the former by mistake supposes the letter sent to Cromwell instead of Ireton.*

more than once, such a model of brave natural eloquence cannot be thought tedious :

“ I Received your letter with indignation, and  
 “ with scorn return you this answer ; that I  
 “ cannot but wonder whence you should gather  
 “ any hopes that I should prove like You,  
 “ treacherous to my Sovereign ; since you can  
 “ not be ignorant of my former actings in his  
 “ late Majesty’s service, from which principles  
 “ of loyalty I am no whit departed. I scorn  
 “ your proffers ; I disdain your favour ; I abhor  
 “ your treason ; and am so far from delivering  
 “ up this island to your advantage, that I shall  
 “ keep it to the utmost of my power to your  
 “ destruction. Take this for your final answer,  
 “ and forbear any farther solicitations, for if  
 “ you trouble me with any more messages of this  
 “ nature, I will burn the paper and hang up the  
 “ bearer. This is the immutable resolution,  
 “ and shall be the undoubted practice of him  
 “ who accounts it his cheifest glory to be his  
 “ Majesty’s most loyal and obedient subject”

“ From Castle-Town this

DERBY.”

“ 12th of July 1649.”

JOHN

*JOHN DIGBY,*

EARL of BRISTOL,

**W**AS Father of the celebrated Lord Digby, and by no means inconsiderable himself, though checked by the circumstances of the times from making so great a figure in various lights, as fortune and his own talents seemed to promise. Marked for a season as a favorite by King James, he was eclipsed by the predominant lustre of the Duke of Buckingham, and traversed by the same impetuosity in his Spanish negotiations, to which his grave and stately temper had adapted him. Being attacked by that over-bearing man, he repelled and worsted him; and shone greatly among the discontented in Parliament: But the violences of that assembly soon disgusted his solemn disposition, for though he was not supple enough for a court, he was by far too haughty for popularity. He



would have been a suitable Minister for Austrian phlegm, or a proper Patriot in a Diet, which would have been content to proceed by remonstrance and memorial. A mercurial Favorite, and a military Senate overset him\*.

In his youth he was a poet and wrote

“ Verses on the death of Sir Henry Unton of Wadley, Berks.

“ Other poems ;” one of which, an air for three voices was set by H. Lawes, and published in his “ Ayres and dialogues.” Lond. 1653. fol.

“ A tract wherein is set down those motives and ties of religion, oaths, laws, loyalty and gratitude, which obliged him to adhere unto the King in the late unhappy wars in England.”

“ A tract wherein he vindicates his honour and innocency from having in any kind de-

\* *Vide Clarendon, and Antony Wood, vol. 2. p. 163.*

“ served



“ served that injurious and merciless censure of  
 “ being excepted from pardon or mercy either in  
 “ life or fortunes.” These two pieces have the  
 general title of his Apology.

“ An appendix to the first tract,” and printed  
 together with both pieces, and “ Two of his  
 “ speeches, at Caen 1647.” thin folio. Re-  
 printed 1656. quarto.

“ Answer to the Declaration of the House of  
 “ Commons, February 11, 1647, against mak-  
 “ ing any more addresses to the King.” Caen  
 1648. quarto.

“ An addition to the above. M. S.

“ Several letters in the Cabala.

Translation of Peter du Moulin’s book, in-  
 titled, “ A defence of the Catholic Faith, con-  
 “ tained in the book of King James against the  
 “ answer of N. Coeffeteau, &c.” Lond. 1610.  
 The dedication to the King is in the name of  
 J. Sandford, his chaplain.

*ULICK DE BURGH,*  
 MARQ<sup>s</sup>. of CLANRICKARDE,  
 AND  
 EARL of ST. ALBANS.

**H**E was Son of the great Earl of Clanrickarde by that remarkable Woman the Lady Frances, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham, widow of Sir Philip Sidney and Robert Earl of Essex, and Mother of the Generals of the Parliament's army in England and of the King's army in Ireland, Robert the second, Earl of Essex, and this Lord Ulick, who is represented as a man of great honour, and though a steady Roman Catholic\*, was a zealous servant of the King against the Irish rebels, succeeding the Marquis of Ormond in

\* *His Mother turned Papist after Lord Essex's death.*

his Lieutenancy and ill success. He lost an immense estate in that kingdom, and being obliged to submit to the superior arms of the Parliament, he retired to England in 1657, and died within the year at his house called, Summerhill, in Kent. He has left a large collection of papers relating to the affairs of the Irish rebellion: They were published imperfectly at London in 1722 in octavo, under the title of

“Memoirs of the Right Honourable the  
 “Marquis of Clanrickarde, Lord Deputy of  
 “Ireland, containing several original papers and  
 “letters of King Charles the Second, the  
 “Queen Mother, the Duke of York, the  
 “Duke of Lorrain, the Marquis of Ormond,  
 “Archbishop of Tuam, Lord Viscount Taaffe,  
 “&c. relating to the treaty between the Duke  
 “of Lorrain and the Irish Commissioners from  
 “February 1650, to August 1653. [said to be]  
 “Published from his Lordship’s original manu-  
 “script. To which is prefixed a Dissertation  
 “containing several curious observations con-  
 “cerning the Antiquities of Ireland.”

But

But a compleat edition has been lately given in folio by the present Earl, called,

“ The Memoirs and Letters of Ulick Mar-  
 “ quis of Clanrickarde and Earl of St. Albans,  
 “ Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Commander  
 “ in Cheif of the Forces of King Charles the  
 “ First in that Kingdom during the Rebellion,  
 “ Governor of the County and Town of Gal-  
 “ way, Lord Lieutenant of the County of  
 “ Kent, and Privy Counsellor in England and  
 “ Ireland. Printed from an authentic manu-  
 “ script, and now first published by the pre-  
 “ sent Earl of Clanrickarde. Lond. 1757.  
 “ With a Dedication to the King, and an ac-  
 “ count of the Family of De Burgh.”

The title of the new Edition is more pro-  
 per than the former, as it is in reality little  
 more than a collection of letters strung to-  
 gether to preserve the connection.

HENRY

*HENRY CAREY,*  
EARL of MONMOUTH.

THE depression of the Nobility after the death of Charles the First, threw many of them into studious retirement; of which number this second Earl of Monmouth appears to have been the most laborious. He seems to have distrusted his own abilities, and to have made the fruits of his studies his amusement, rather than his method of fame. Though there are several large volumes translated by him, we have scarce any thing of his own composition; and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius. Antony Wood\*, who lived so near his time, and who tells us that the Earl was made a Knight of the Bath at the Creation of Charles Prince of Wales in 1616, professes that he knows nothing more of him but the catalogue of his works, and that he died in 1661.

\* *vol. 2. p. 257.*

In Sir Henry Chauncy's Hertfordshire is the inscription on his monument in the church at Rickmanfworth, which mentions his living forty one years in marriage with his Countess, Martha, daughter of the Lord Treasurer Middlesex.

There are extant of his Lordship's no less than seven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo, besides the following

“Speech in the House of Peers, January 30, 1641, upon occasion of the present distractions, and of his Majesty's removal from Whitehall.” Lond. 1641.

“Romulus and Tarquin, or, de Principe et Tyranno.” Lond. 1637. 12mo. A translation from Marq. Virg. Malvezzi. Sir John Suckling has written a copy of Verses in praise of this translation, printed in his *Fragmenta aurea*. Lond. 1648.

“Historical relations of the united Provinces of Flanders.” Lond. 1652. folio. Translated from Cardinal Bentivoglio.

“History.

“History of the wars in Flanders.” Lond. 1654. folio. From the same author. Before this translation is the Earl of Monmouth’s picture.

“Advertisements from Parnassus in two Centuries; with the politic touchstone.” Lond. 1656. folio. From Boccalini.

“Politic discourses, in three books.” Lond. 1657. folio. The original by Paul Paruta, a noble Venetian. To which is added, “A short Discourse,” in which Paruta examines the whole course of his life.

“History of Venice, in two parts;” from the same author. Lond. 1658. folio. “With the wars of Cyprus,” wherein the famous sieges of Nicofia and Famagosta, and the battle of Lepanto are contained.

“The use of the Passions.” Lond. 1649. 8vo.  
And

“Man become guilty, or the corruption of  
 “his nature by sin.” London. Both written  
 in French by J. Francis Senault. Before the  
 former is a good bust of the Earl engraved by  
 Faithorne, who, when he took pains, was an  
 admirable Engraver.

“The history of the late wars of Christen-  
 “dom.” 1648. folio. I believe this, which  
 Wood says he never saw, is the same work with  
 his translation of “Sir Francis Biondi’s history  
 “of the civil wars of England, between the  
 “houses of York and Lancaster †.”

His Lordship began also to translate from the  
 Italian, “Priorato’s history of France,” but  
 died before he could finish it. It was com-  
 pleted by William Brent, Esq; and printed  
 at London 1677.

† *Vide Biogr. Brit. p. 2146.*

MILD MAY



*MILDMAY FANE,*  
EARL of WESTMORLAND.

ALL I can find of this Lord, is, that he wrote

“A very small book of poems,” which he gave to, and is still preserved in the library of Emanuel-College, Cambridge.

*DUDLEY LORD NORTH,*

THE third Baron of this accomplished Family, was one of the finest Gentlemen in the court of King James, but in supporting that character dissipated and gamed away the greatest part of his fortune. In 1645, He appears to have acted with the Parliament, and was nominated by them to the administration of the

the Admiralty in conjunction with the great Earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others. He lived to the age of eighty five, the latter part of which He passed in retirement, having written a small folio of miscellanies in prose and verse, under this title

“ A Forest promiscuous of several seasons’ productions. In four parts.” 1659. The prose which is affected and obscure, with many quotations and allusions to Scripture and the Classics, consists of Essays, Letters, Characters in the manner of Sir Thomas Overbury, and devout Meditations on his Misfortunes. The Verse, though not very poetic, is more natural, and written with the genteel ease of a Man of Quality: A specimen of which, being very short, I shall produce\*:

A I R.

“ So full of courtly reverence,

“ So full of formal fair respect,

“ Carries a pretty double sense,

“ Little more pleasing than neglect.

\* page 98.

“ It

“ It is not friendly, ’tis not free ;  
 “ It holds a distance half unkind :  
 “ Such distance between you and me  
 “ May suit with yours, but not my mind.  
 “ Oblige me in a more obliging way ;  
 “ Or know, such over-acting spoils the play.”

There is one set of a sort of sonnets, each of which begins with a successive letter of the Alphabet.

*EDWARD SOMERSET,*  
 MARQUIS of WORCESTER,

**A**PPEARS in a very different light in his public character, and in that of author: In the former he was an active zealot; in the latter, a fantastic projector and mechanic-----in both very credulous. Though literary character be the intention of this catalogue, it is impossible to give any idea of this Lord merely from the sole work that he has published, it being  
 nothing

nothing more than, scarce so much as heads of chapters. His political character is so remarkable that it opens and makes even his whimsicalness as a Writer less extraordinary. In short, this was the famous Earl of Glamorgan, so created by Charles the First, while heir apparent to the Marquis of Worcester. He was a bigotted Catholic, but in times when *that* was no dis-recommendation at court, and when it grew a merit. Being of a nature extremely enterprising and a warm royalist, he was dispatched into Ireland by the King-----Here History lays it's finger, at least is interrupted by Controversy. The Censurers of King Charles charge that Prince with sending this Lord to negotiate with the Irish rebel Catholics, and to bring over a great body of them for the King's service. The devotees of Charles would disculpate him, and accuse the Lord Glamorgan of forging powers from the King for that purpose. The Fact stands thus; the Treaty was discovered\*; the Earl was imprisoned by the King's servants in Ireland, was dismissed by them unpunished before the King's pleasure was known. The Parlia-

\* *By the Parliament of England.*

ment complained; the King disavowed the Earl, yet wrote to have any sentence against him suspended, renewed his confidence in him; nor did the Earl ever seem to resent the King's disavowal, which with much good-nature he imputed to the necessity of his Majesty's affairs. This mysterious business has been treated at large in a book published in 1747; and again with an appendix, in 1756, called, "An Inquiry into the share which King Charles the First had in the transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, &c." It is there strenuously asserted against Mr. Carte that the King was privy to the negotiation. Seven years elapsed without Mr. Carte's reply. Two months before he died, he was supposed to be the author of an advertisement promising an answer. From the treatise just mentioned it appears plainly that the King was at least far from disapproving this attempt for his service; that the oftener he disavowed it, the more faintly he denied it; and that his best friends cannot but confess that He had delivered blank warrants or powers to the Earl; and his Majesty's own letters seem to allow every latitude which the Earl took, or could take in fil-

ling them up. Thus stands the dispute.-----  
 I cannot help forming an opinion, which, without reconciling, will comprehend what may be the strongest sentiments on either side. With the King's enemies I cannot but believe he commissioned the Earl to fetch Irish forces-----With his Favourers, I cannot think him so much to blame if he did. It requires very primitive resignation in a Monarch to sacrifice his crown and his life, when persecuted by subjects of his own sect, rather than preserve both by the assistance of others of his subjects, who differed from him in ceremonies or articles of belief. *The dreadful Irish Papists*, [and they certainly were horrid men] founded very pathetically in a party-remonstrance of the Parliament: But when he was dipped in a civil war, can we in this age seriously impute it to him as a crime that He endeavoured to raise an army wherever He could? His fault was not in proposing to bring over the Irish, but in having made them necessary to his affairs. Every body knew that He wanted to do without them, all that he could have done with them. He had found the Crown in possession of greater power than is fit to be trusted in a single hand: He had exerted it to the utmost.

Could

Could a man, who had stretched every string of prerogative, consent with a good grace to let it be curtailed?-----I argue for the Man, not for the particular man. I think Charles to be pitied, because few men in his situation would have acted better.-----I am sure if he had acted wiser, it had been worse for us! It required a nobleness of soul and an effort of understanding united, neither of which he possessed, to prefer the happiness of Mankind to his own Will. He had been bred in a Palace; what idea could that give him of the wretchedness of a Cottage? Besides, Charles did not desire to oppress the poor: He wanted to humble, perhaps to enslave some free Speakers in the House of Commons, who possibly, by the by, he knew were ambitious, interested, worthless men. He did not know, or did not reflect, that by enslaving or silencing two or three hundred bad men, he would entail slavery on millions of poor honest men and on their posterity. He did not consider that if he might send a Member to the Tower, an hundred of his subaltern Ministers would, without his knowledge, send a thousand poor men to jail. He did not know that by his

becoming King of the Parliament, his Lords, nay, his very Custom-house Officers would become the Tyrants of the rest of his Subjects. How seldom does a Crisis happen like that under Henry the Seventh, when the insolence of the little Tyrants the Nobility is grown to such a pitch that it becomes necessary for the great Tyrant the King to trust liberty in the hands of the Commons, as a balance between him and his Lords! ----- But to return to Glamorgan-----

The King, with all his affection for the Earl, in \* one or two letters to others mentions his want of judgment.----- Perhaps his Majesty was glad to trust to his indiscretion. With *that* his Lordship seems greatly furnished. We find him taking oaths upon oaths to the Pope's Nuntio, with promises of unlimited obedience both to his Holiness and his Delegate; and † begging five hundred pounds of the Irish Clergy to enable him to embark and fetch fifty thousand pounds, like an Alchemist, who demands a trifle of money for the secret of making gold. In another letter

\* *Birch's Inquiry*, p. 124.

† *ib.* p. 219.

He



He promises two hundred thousand crowns, ten thousand arms for foot, two thousand cases of pistols, eight hundred barrels of powder, and thirty or forty ships well provided! It is certain that He and his Father wasted an immense sum in the King's cause, of all which merits and zeal his Majesty was so sensible, that he gave the Earl the most extraordinary patent that perhaps was ever granted †, the chief powers of which were to make him Generalissimo of three armies, and Admiral, with nomination of his Officers, to enable him to raise money by selling his Majesty's woods, wardships, customs, and prerogatives, and to create by || blank patents, to be filled up at Glamorgan's pleasure, from the rank of Marquis to Baronet. If any thing could justify the delegation of such authority, besides his Majesty's having lost all authority when He

† *Vide Collins's peerage in Beaufort.*

|| *If the Earl had abused the King's powers before, how came his Majesty to trust him again? To trust him with blank powers? And of a nature so unknown? The House of Lords did not question the reality of the second commission, which yet was more incredible than the former; especially if the former had been forged.*

conferred

conferred it, it was the promise with which the King concluded of bestowing the Princess Elizabeth on Glamorgan's Son. It was time to adopt him into his Family, when He had into his Sovereignty. This patent the Marquis after the Restoration gave up to the House of Peers. He did not long survive that Æra, dying in 1667, after he had published the following amazing piece of folly;

“ A century of the names and scantlings of  
 “ such inventions as at present I can call to mind  
 “ to have tried and perfected, [my former notes  
 “ being lost] &c.” First printed in the year  
 1663, and re-printed in 1746. It is a very small  
 piece, containing a dedication to Charles the  
 Second; another to both Houses of Parliament,  
 in which he affirms having, in the presence of  
 Charles the First, performed many of the feats  
 mentioned in his book; a table of contents,  
 and the work itself, which is but a table of con-  
 tents neither, being a list of an hundred projects,  
 most of them impossibilities, but all of which he  
 affirms having discovered the art of performing.  
 Some of the easiest seem to be, how to write with  
 a single line; with a point; how to use all the  
 senses

ferences indifferently for each other, as, to talk by colours, and to read by the taste; to make an unfinkable ship; how to do and to prevent the same thing; how to sail against wind and tide; how to form an universal character; how to converse by jangling bells out of tune; how to take towns or prevent their being taken; how to write in the dark; how to cheat with dice; and, in short, how to fly. Of all these wonderful inventions the last but one seems the only one of which his Lordship has left the secret: And by § two of the others, it appears, that the renowned Bishop Wilkins was but the Marquis's disciple.-----But perhaps too much has been said on so fantastick a Man. No wonder He believed Transubstantiation, when he believed that himself could work impossibilities!

As I would by no means swell this Catalogue unnecessarily, I shall under the article of this Marquis of Worcester say a little of his Father, in whose name two or three pieces are published, and yet without constituting him an Author.

§ *The universal character, and the art of flying.*

He

He \* appears to have been a worthy and disinterested Man, living with credit and character at his castle of Ragland during the peaceable part of King Charles's reign, and defending it for him at his own expence till the very conclusion of the war, it being the last garrison that surrendered. The Marquis, the richest of the Peers, spent his fortune in the cause, and died a prisoner soon after the demolition of his castle, the articles of the capitulation having been violated. One Dr. Thomas Bayly, son of the author of the Practice of Piety, had found his Lordship in the Welsh mountains, had given him serviceable information of the approach of the enemy, and having been witness to some conversations on religion between the King, who was twice sheltered at Ragland, and the Marquis, who had early embraced the Catholic religion, Dr. Bayly, as preparatory to his own subsequent change, published in the year 1649, a book called

\* *A. Wood, vol. 2. pages 98, 99, 100.*

“ Certamen

“ Certamen religiosum †, or a conference between King Charles the First, and Henry late Marquis of Worcester, concerning religion, in Ragland-castle, 1646.” This piece gave great offence, and was answered by Hamon L’Estrange, by Christopher Cartwright of York, and by an advertisement of Dr. Heylin, the Editor of King Charles’s works, wherein they asserted that the conference was the fiction of Bayly, and had nothing resembling his Majesty’s style. Bayly returned abuse on Heylin in another book called “ Herba parietis ;” and to ascertain the capacity of the Marquis for such a controversy, which had been called in question, He published

“ The † golden apothegms of King Charles the First, and Henry Marquis of Worcester, &c.” Lond. 1660, one sheet in quarto. In another place || Wood calls this little piece

† *ib. vol. 1. p. 568.*

‡ *ib. p. 569.*

|| *vol. 2. p. 99.*

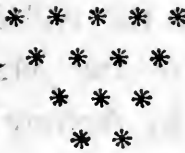
“ Worcester’s apothegms, or witty sayings of  
 “ the Right Honourable Henry late Marquis and  
 “ Earl of Worcester, &c.” In both places  
 Wood says this was borrowed from the work of  
 an anonymous author, called

“ Witty apothegms delivered at several times,  
 “ and upon several occasions by King James  
 “ the First, King Charles the First, the Mar-  
 “ quis of Worcester, Francis Lord Bacon, and  
 “ Sir Thomas More.” Lond. 1658. octavo.

I suppose the date 1650 of the second title is  
 a mistake for 1660, because a book printed in  
 fifty could not be borrowed from one published  
 in the year fifty eight. What wit there was in  
 King James’s bon-mots, we pretty well know :  
 Having never seen the collection in question, I  
 can only judge of the Marquis’s wit from a  
 saying recorded by Antony Wood. His Lord-  
 ship being made Prisoner was committed to the  
 custody of the Black-rod, who then lived in  
 Covent-garden : The noble Marquis, says his  
 historiographer §, demanded of Dr. Bayly and  
 § *ibid.* others

others in his company, *what they thought of fortune-tellers?* It was answered, *That some of them spoke shrewdly.* Whereupon the Marquis said, "It was told me by some of them, before ever I was a Catholic, that I should die in a Covent; but I never believed them before now; yet I hope they will not bury me in a Garden!"-----I am not eager to see more proofs of his Capacity!

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.







# I N D E X

TO THE

## First Volume.

### ROYAL AUTHORS.

	Page.
I. <i>R</i> ichard the First,	i
II. <i>R</i> Edward the Second,	3
III. <i>H</i> enry the Eighth,	4
IV. <i>Q</i> ueen Catherine Parr,	11
V. <i>E</i> dward the Sixth,	16
VI. <i>Q</i> ueen Mary,	19
VII. <i>Q</i> ueen Elizabeth,	23
VIII. <i>J</i> ames the First,	32
IX. <i>C</i> harles the First,	34
X. <i>J</i> ames the Second,	37

NOBLE

# I N D E X.

## NOBLE AUTHORS.

		Died.	Page.
1	<b>S</b> IR <i>John Oldcastle Lord Cobham,</i>	1417	41
2	<i>John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester,</i>	1470	44
3	<i>Antony Widville Earl Rivers,</i>	1483	52
4	<i>Nicholas Lord Vaux,</i>	1523	66
5	<i>John Bouchier Lord Berners,</i>	1532	69
6	<i>George Boleyn Viscount Rochford,</i>	1536	72
7	<i>John Lord Lumley,</i>	15--	75
8	<i>Henry Parker Lord Morley,</i>	15--	77
9	<i>Henry Howard Earl of Surrey,</i>	1547	81
10	<i>Edmund Lord Sheffield,</i>	1548	96
11	<i>Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset,</i>	1552	97
12	<i>Henry Lord Stafford,</i>	1558	101
13	<i>Francis Hastings Earl of Huntingdon,</i>	1561	103
14	<i>William Powlett Marq. of Winchester,</i>	1598	105
15	<i>William Cecil Lord Burleigh,</i>	1598	106
16	<i>Robert Devereux Earl of Essex,</i>	1601	111
17	<i>Edward Vere Earl of Oxford</i>	1603	142
18	<i>Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst,</i>	1608	144
19	<i>Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury,</i>	1612	149
20	<i>Henry Howard Earl of Northampton,</i>	1614	151
21	<i>Lord Chancellor Ellesmere,</i>	1617	161
			22 Sir

# I N D E X.

	Died.	Page.
22 <i>Sir Francis Bacon Visc. St. Albans,</i>	1626	162
23 <i>Sir Fulke Grevile Lord Brooke,</i>	1628	163
24 <i>George Carew Earl of Totness,</i>	1629	170
25 <i>William Herbert Earl of Pembroke,</i>	1630	172
26 <i>Sir Dudley Carleton Visc. Dorchester,</i>	1631	174
27 <i>Edward Cecil Visc. Wimbledon,</i>	1638	177
28 <i>Robert Carey Earl of Monmouth,</i>	1639	179
29 <i>Henry Montagu Earl of Manchester,</i>	1642	181
30 <i>Robert Grevile Lord Brooke,</i>	1643	182
31 <i>Lord Keeper Littleton,</i>	1645	187
32 <i>Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury,</i>	1648	188
33 <i>James Stanley Earl of Derby,</i>	1651	192
34 <i>John Digby Earl of Bristol,</i>	1652	195
35 <i>Ulick de Burgh Marquis of Clan- rickarde, and Earl of St. Albans,</i>	1657	198
36 <i>Henry Carey Earl of Monmouth,</i>	1661	201
37 <i>Mildmay Fane Earl of Westmorland,</i>	1665	205
38 <i>Dudley Lord North,</i>	1666	205
39 <i>Edward Somerset Marq. of Worcester,</i>	1667	207

\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*

I N D E X

100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132
133	133	133	133
134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136
137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140
141	141	141	141
142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143
144	144	144	144
145	145	145	145
146	146	146	146
147	147	147	147
148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149
150	150	150	150

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